

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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COMMENTARY VIEWS POST-SUMMIT U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OW301908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 30 Nov 85

["Commentary: Post-Summit U.S.-Soviet Relations To Be Featured With Confrontation and Dialogue (by Mei Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Following the Reagan-Gorbachev summit held in Geneva November 19-20, the world has heard much about its outcome. The two leaders, while reporting the results to their respective allies, governments and parliaments, have evaluated the summit and projected the superpower relations in the future. The Western press has revealed some of the summit's details. All this has helped people to see that the two leaders kept the momentum of the dialogue, but they did not, and could not, solve the essential problems that affect international security nor resolve the fundamental differences between the two countries through a single summit.

According to the joint communique issued at the end of the summit and the two leaders' post-summit statements, the two sides agreed to continue the dialogue, exchange visits between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and hold regular meetings between U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers and other officials. They signed some agreements on scientific, technological and educational cooperation and cultural exchange as well as an agreement on mutually establishing consulates general. The two countries also expressed the hope of promoting mutual economic and trade relations and people-to-people exchanges.

If the above intentions and measures are put into practice and can lead to real improvement in the U.S.-Soviet relations, it will serve to relax international tension. That is why the summit is welcomed cautiously by international opinion. However, a review of what has been officially announced or revealed by the press shows no progress on such key issues as arms control and regional conflicts between the two countries.

Although the two sides expressed the hope of making progress on reducing nuclear arsenals by 50 percent and reaching an interim agreement on European medium-ranged missiles at an early date, the discussion on space weapons remained deadlocked. Moscow held that the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons must be based on the abandonment of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), while Washington made it clear that the project would proceed as planned.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet session on November 27 in Moscow, Gorbachev declared: "It is absolutely essential to slam shut the door through which weapons could get into space. Without this, radical reductions in nuclear armaments are impossible."

On regional conflicts, both sides aired completely different view points. The "cordial" atmosphere that prevailed at the fireside and lakeside chats between Reagan and Gorbachev could in no way negate the fundamental differences between them. Gorbachev was reported to have told Reagan that "We won't be run out of the game." But, Reagan warned his aides that they should not forget the Soviet Union "is our main adversary in the world."

It is therefore understandable that the Third World countries were somewhat indifferent to the summit and some other countries were even anxious although they welcomed its results.

Nevertheless, both Washington and Moscow, out of need, are now exaggerating the few results of the summit.



Yearning for peace is a major trend in the world today. Even their own allies oppose the arms race and strongly demand easing of East-West relations. All this puts pressure on the United States and the Soviet Union. Equally, internal developments in the two countries demand a relaxation in their tense relations.

The post-summit U.S.-Soviet relations might be more relaxed and active than before. But the relaxation is limited and fragile. Confrontation and dialogue, it seems, will characterize the superpowers' relations in the near future. The confrontation will not be out of control -- nor will the dialogue mean a relaxed rivalry.

#### UN ENVOY: BIG POWERS OBSTRUCT DECOLONIZATION

OW300746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA) -- "The rivalry between big powers for world hegemony constitutes a major obstacle" to implementing the declaration on decolonization and "acts of willful aggression and occupation of other's territories" invoke "a comeback of the colonial rule," the Chinese ambassador said today. Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the United Nations addressed the U.N. General Assembly, as it considered a declaration on granting independence to colonial countries.

Li pointed out that "out of their own strategic interests, certain big powers have tried to bring decolonization issues into the orbit of East-West confrontation," making the process more difficult. "Therefore," he stressed, "such interference has to be removed in order to facilitate the smooth implementation" of decolonization. Achieving independence for Namibia at an early date is the "most important and urgent issue in the process of decolonization," he added. "In order to prevent a comeback of the colonial role, the international community should resolutely defend the basic norms guiding international relations and support the just struggles against foreign aggression in defense of national independence," he stressed.

In his speech, Li also emphasized the importance of developing national economies by many Third World countries that already have won independence. The difficulties Third World countries face in developing their national economies, Li said "are rooted partly in the lingering effect of the colonial economies of the past and partly in the existing inequitable international economic order." "To the Third World countries," he went on, "it is important to formulate development strategies that suit the specific conditions of their own countries while striving to win fair and reasonable external conditions to build a solid economic foundation and embark step by step on the road to prosperity."

Li reaffirmed that "China belongs to the Third World. We consistently stand by the Third World countries and are ready to work with all the countries that oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemony and make joint efforts for the lofty goal of the total realization of decolonization and for a better world."

#### GOVERNMENT SEEKS CLOSER SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

OW301116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The Committee of Economic Cooperation Among the Developing Countries (CECDC) ended an 11-day session here today with a call for closer South-South cooperation in promoting national economies.

The meeting, attended by delegations from more than 90 nations, reviewed the latest trends in the trade and monetary and financial cooperation among developing countries and examined the proposed priorities in the committee's future work.

At the session, which opened on November 18 within the framework of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), all speakers underlined the necessity and importance of South-South cooperation and pledged to exert greater efforts for its progress.

Liu Xianming, a Chinese delegate, stressed that the international community should continue to combat protectionism and seek better terms of trade for the developing nations. China is always willing to work for closer South-South cooperation to promote development for all the developing countries, he said.

A resolution adopted at the session reaffirmed the need to give fresh impetus to economic cooperation in the developing world. It also urged the secretary general of UNCTAD to help expand trade among developing nations through a global preferential system.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR ENDS 30 NOVEMBER

OW301702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Aspat '85, the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair, held here for the past 16 days, ended today in an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation. It was attended by 26 countries and regions, and was sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Since it opened on November 15, Aspat '85 has attracted more than 800,000 visitors, including cadres, workers, students, engineers and technicians from all over China. In addition, more than 10,000 business people and other visitors from overseas have attended.

CCPIT Vice-Chairman Sun Fang told XINHUA that Chinese traders had contacted various participants in the fair, and had held discussions on trade and economic co-operation with them. Many participating companies had held negotiations with Chinese companies, including those dealing in electronics, timber, engineering, light industry, foreign trade, coal, instruments, packaging, tobacco, arts and crafts. Many contracts or letters of intent had been signed. In addition, participants from various countries had carried out trading activities and explored ways of co-operation among themselves, said Sun. This proved that Aspat '85 had helped boost trade among countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and between this region and other parts of the world.

During the fair, participating companies also held technical seminars on 79 subjects, which were attended by more than 2,000 Chinese specialists from 30 government departments.

NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

OW291649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- A long-term cooperation agreement on safe use of nuclear power was signed here today by the Nuclear Industry Ministry's Nuclear Power Software Center, U.S. Energy Incorporated and Atoztec Consultants Ltd.

Under the agreement, the three sides will expand cooperation on nuclear power software technology and personnel and data exchanges.

The Nuclear Power Software Center and U.S. Energy Incorporated have held a Sino-U.S. nuclear power software seminar here this week, at which 26 papers related to nuclear power safety have been presented.

U.S. OFFICIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST ARMS CONTROL HOPES

OW290258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 28 (XINHUA) -- People should not expect a new arms control agreement between the two superpowers to be ready before the next U.S.-Soviet summit planned for June next year, a senior arms control adviser to the Reagan administration has warned.

In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS yesterday, Gen. Edward Rowny, who was a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.S.-Soviet summit held last week in Geneva, said that the United States had already presented a new proposal at the Geneva arms control talks and now it is up to the Soviet Union to take the next move.

There is not much the United States can do without Soviet cooperation to "accelerate the work" at the Geneva talks as was agreed upon by both sides in their joint statement issued at the end of the summit, he said. But he said he sees no indication that the Soviet Union is ready to back off their demand for a total abandonment by the United States of its Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Yesterday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said without U.S. abandonment of SDI, "radical reductions in nuclear armaments are impossible."

Rowny made it clear that only after the Soviets stopped linking an arms control accord to SDI, would the two sides be able to do business in reducing offensive nuclear weapons. "I don't see any agreement that is worthwhile that gives up SDI, nor does the President," he said. He added: "I am under no illusions that this is anything that is going to come easily, because the Soviets don't have much else to bargain with except this linkage, the preconditions, that they put down on SDI as a price for reduction in offensive arms."

LIAOWANG VIEWS U.S. POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN

HK300636 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 1, 16 Sep 85 pp 19-20

[Article by LIAOWANG commentator Peng Di: "A Tentative Discourse on U.S. Policy Toward Taiwan"]

[Text] Recently, we have often heard people in U.S. official circles say: The policy now being followed by the United States concerning the Taiwan problem is one of "non-involvement." This is not true. U.S. involvement has been on a more reduced scale than before, but it is a far cry from total noninvolvement. It remains to be seen whether there can be a real absence of involvement.



It may be recalled that as early as 1950 when the PRC had just been founded, U.S. President Truman and the State Department repeated again and again: "Taiwan is part of China politically, geographically, and strategically." "The U.S. Administration does not intend to follow any course likely to involve the United States in China's civil war."

What is deplorable is that while the words were still ringing in our ears, the U.S. Administration went back on its words. It has persistently involved itself in China's civil war and has thwarted the unification of Taiwan and the mainland for as long as 35 years. Thus far, it has not disentangled itself. This is a seriously wrong postwar strategic move on the part of the United States.

First of all, it was not morally justified. Intervention in a country's internal affairs is not permitted by international law or the UN Charter. The U.S. image has thus suffered greatly. Ironclad proof was provided by a decision adopted by the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming two-thirds vote in 1971 to restore China's legitimate seat and by the then unprecedentedly jubilant scene.

Second, it hurt strategically. The U.S. attempt to isolate and divide China ended in isolating and weakening itself.

Third, it exacted a price economically. Valuable time has been lost in developing mutually profitable economic relations with China.

This is just speaking in terms of the relations between the two countries. The harmful effects of the antagonism between China and the United States on the world situation is all the more difficult to assess.

Fortunately, the United States has no lack of statesmen with political foresight. From Nixon and Carter to President Reagan, major policy decisions have been made to change a situation unfavorable to the United States and China as well as the world. Though this has been a slow and erratic process, it can be seen that many statesmen in the United States hope for an improvement in Sino-American relations and a change from total involvement to gradual reduction where the Taiwan problem is concerned. The three joint communiques worked out after mutual Sino-American efforts have on the whole reflected this yet to be completed process. These communiques have again and again affirmed fundamental principles and concrete obligations, such as mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, there being only one China, Taiwan being part of China's territory, the United States recognizing only the PRC Government and not advocating "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan," and so on and so forth. As for the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan left over from history, the communiques stipulated restrictions on quality and reductions in quantity leading to a complete solution.

The problem of reducing and stopping arms sales to Taiwan is actually not a complicated one. But some people in the United States still want to make it complicated, in order to drag out this already very long process. One of the excuses given is that Taiwan is an old friend of the United States and cannot be dropped. This argument does not hold water. Why is it that the severing of diplomatic relations is possible but an end to arms sales becomes the problem of "dropping an old friend?" Is the severing of diplomatic relations a sincere or false act? What is an old friend? Does it refer to personal exchanges among the people, or official relations between political entities? If the former is true, then this is of course no problem. There is no opposition to the development of friendship or other unofficial relations between private enterprises and organizations or individuals of the United States and those of Taiwan. If the latter is true with one political entity matching another, is this not actually practicing "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" in the name of maintaining relations with "old friends?" Is this not running afoul of the Sino-American agreement?

This writer stayed in the United States for several years. He often discussed these problems with Americans and obtained various views. They boil down to the following:

First is what Americans in various circles without bias or with relatively little bias think. They advocate developing friendly relations with China and oppose interference in China's internal affairs. Some openly air their opposition to U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan. Among the well-known representatives of these people are the late Senator Henry Jackson, former Ambassador to the PRC Woodcock, former Ambassador to the United Nations Phillips, columnist Carl Rowan, and so forth. It seems that there are few such people in the upper circles. Actually, there are many supporters, including a great number of people at the basic level, or friends who resolutely oppose all versions of the "two Chinas" policy, fair-minded celebrities and scholars, and businessmen who are willing to have normal economic trade relations with the mainland and Taiwan. These supporters also represent many ordinary citizens, who show not the least interest and actually have no say in the "two Chinas" politics. Nearly half the U.S. voters do not vote in the general elections. Many Americans have never heard of things like the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and arms sales to Taiwan. But the results of a national public opinion poll conducted by the well-known Gallup Company as early as 1979 showed that 65 percent of the people surveyed supported the PRC and only 25 percent supported Taipei. That was 6 years ago. In the past 6 years, there have again been great developments in the relations between the two countries. Now this gap in public opinion has especially tilted to one side. In addition, for obvious reasons, many well-known figures who want to talk straight have been hard put to speak out. An American who counts said to this writer: "I have my own view of the U.S. policy toward China. But as an American, I do not wish to openly criticize my own government." I came upon many people like him. I showed my respect for them. Meanwhile, I had a feeling of satisfaction that among them I could sense real U.S. public opinion.

Second is the opinion of people taking a rather conservative stand and having special political and economic relations with Taiwan. They openly advocate creating "two Chinas" and also oppose the policy toward the PRC, including that advocated by President Reagan. These people are not many, but they have money and influence. They carry great weight in political and social circles, but their influence is ebbing. Certain congressmen, journalists, down-at-the-heels statesmen, business owners with close relations with Taiwan, and also traditional foundations and other organizations fall into this category.

Third is the view of certain people not necessarily with evil intentions who worry that too early a discontinuation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan may touch off "turmoil" on the island of Taiwan. Speaking frankly, this writer thinks that these people are either worrywarts or "busybodies" obsessed with the idea that the people there cannot live without the United States. The last thought in their minds is that U.S. involvement can only make the problem more complicated and unmanageable. This also may be attributed to political bias and force of habit long formed under the U.S. system, which people of other countries can hardly understand or accept. There is still an opportunity to further study this point in the future.

Fourth is what some seasoned people in political and academic circles think. They are relatively optimistic. They hold that the development of Sino-American relations is the prevailing trend and that the three joint communiques concluded between the two countries have laid the foundation for the normalization of relations between the two countries, with the point of disagreement on the Taiwan problem solved in principle. The only remaining problem now is to gradually realize the relevant principles and agreements.



They say that this process cannot go as fast as people hope chiefly because of complex political factors in the United States. They stress that whether foreigners like it or not, the United States is a pluralistic society full of contradictions among various groups of interests, ruled by the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in turn, the separation of powers with checks and balances, and a change of government in a general election held every 4 years. The U.S. President can act exactly as he likes. He needs more time and leadership skills to regulate, compromise, and unify the views and actions of various political forces and groups of interests in the United States. Therefore, they think that in this sense, the remaining area of disagreement between China and the United States on the Taiwan problem is no more than a U.S. domestic political issue. As far as relations between the two countries are concerned, there has been an agreement. Since the United States has committed itself, it can only carry out its obligations. They also express willingness to contribute their efforts toward the acceleration of this process in the United States.

We may as well leave aside whether these people's views and analyses of the situation are correct or not. But they seem to reflect the viewpoint of the predominant group in U.S. political circles.

This writer does not profess to have seen and heard everything. There are definitely many other views that he has or has not heard in the United States, but it is impossible and also unnecessary to cite all of them. As far as China is concerned, these views may as well be made known, but what counts are the fundamental principles and obligations laid down in the three joint communiqués signed between China and the United States. There is no problem on China's part in carrying out these agreements. The U.S. Administration has also time and again announced that it wants to carry out its obligations. But given the complicated situation mentioned in this article, it remains to be proved by practice whether it can work out more imaginative, bolder, and more resolute decisions to speed up this process from involvement to noninvolvement, by ending its policy of indecision on the Taiwan problem of the past 35 years and getting rid of the influence of various groups of interests and certain ideologies.

Of course, it should also be noted that with the steady development of Sino-American relations and especially the many mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries, mutual understanding has deepened and the bridge of friendly cooperation established between both sides of the Pacific has become more consolidated. This general trend of affairs has provided favorable conditions for further solving the remaining concrete difficulties confronting the two countries concerning the Taiwan problem. A good opportunity should not be let go of again. Considering the wishes of the people of China and the United States and the personal interests of the two countries, this problem should be taken care of sooner rather than later.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET ON SUMMIT

OW271644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told the Soviet parliament today that if the United States (?goes) on with its "star wars" (SDI) program, the Soviet Union can not but improve the efficiency, accuracy and power of its weapons.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet (parliament) on the Geneva summit, Gorbachev accused the United States of trying to gain military superiority with "unclear and unfair" proposals. He stressed, the U.S. attempt to legalise the development of space weapons instead of banning them constitutes the main obstacle to reaching agreement on arms control. This is seen as Moscow's first public assessment of the summit. However, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union will lose no opportunity to turn the process to a correct orientation, even though the road ahead is long and hazardous. He said, if we can not start a direct and frank dialogue today, it will be one hundred times more difficult tomorrow, or too late at all to hold such a dialogue.

He told the parliament that his talk with the U.S. President Reagan, which he stressed, was an important part of the summit, was sometime very frank as well as very sharp. The U.S. side insisted on its strategic defense program, and he told the U.S. President that space weapons are by no means defensive, he said. But he added that the U.S. has showed some realism so the results of the summit are basically positive.

As for the world's regional conflicts, he said that the Soviet Union's view is "totally opposite" to that of the United States. Referring to Afghanistan, he said the Soviet Union has always been in favor of a "political settlement," but he repeated that the Soviet Union will not withdraw its troops from there until it is ensured that Afghanistan is "out of foreign interference."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1522 GMT on 27 November carries a report on Gorbachev's 27 November address before the Supreme Soviet that adds... "Touching on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region Gorbachev said: We welcome the PRC's position to oppose the militarization of space weapons and its statement of not being the first one to use nuclear weapons."]

USSR HINTS AT RESUMPTION OF NUCLEAR TESTING

OW271900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today hinted that it will resume nuclear testing early next year if the United States refuses to join in Moscow's unilateral eight-month test ban.

According to a resolution on the result of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit adopted at the end of a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union will not prolong its moratorium on nuclear explosions beyond the end of 1986 as announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last July, unless the United States follows suit. However, the resolution calls for negotiations on concluding international treaties to completely ban all nuclear tests.

"It is of decisive significance for reaching major disarmament accords to keep outer space from being militarized," the resolution says. This was apparently referring to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" project, which aims to build an anti-missile shield in outer space, and is a major issue that deadlocks U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

On the superpower arms reduction talks, the resolution says: "It is urgent that both sides should exercise self-restraint and refrain from taking any steps to block the way of negotiations." The resolution also urges Washington to observe Soviet-U.S. arms control agreements, including the 1972 anti-ballistic missile accord.

PRAVDA ACCUSES U.S. OF 'CLINGING' TO 'STAR WARS'

OW011533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today accused the United States of "clinging stubbornly to its star wars" program by sending instruments that have nothing to do with peace or science into the outerspace.

A commentary in today's PRAVDA said that after the Geneva summit, the U.S. Administration began to play tricks instead of giving up the attempt to establish military superiority over the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union will by no means allow its present military balance with the United States to change in the United States' favor, the commentary said. This should serve as a theorem for those in Washington who decide American foreign policy, especially the policy toward the Soviet Union, it noted.

TASS ON BETTER SOVIET RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW300336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS today welcomed the willingness expressed by Japan to normalize relations with Moscow, but asked Tokyo to back up its words with deeds.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said Wednesday in his address to a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that it was possible to improve Soviet-Japanese relations.

In response, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said yesterday: "When a neighbor comes to ring the door bell, one should open the door to talk with him. So we agree to open broad-ranging talks with the Soviet Union on politics, economy and culture."

While welcoming these remarks, TASS charged in the commentary that Japan has joined the United States in calling on Asian and Pacific nations to prevent flow of sophisticated technologies into the Soviet Union. This has shown, the commentary said, "certain Japanese circles favor the activities of the bellicose U.S. circles that run counter to the Geneva spirit" agreed upon by the Soviet Union and United States at their summit meeting there earlier this month.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK ARMY DELEGATION VISIT

## Meets Zhang Aiping

OW281230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defence, met and feted here today a delegation from the Korean People's Army led by Senior General Kim Pong-yul, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces. The visitors arrived here Tuesday.

## DPRK Envoy Hosts Banquet

OW291712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a banquet here tonight for a visiting Korean Army delegation. The delegation from the Korean People's Army is led by Senior General Kim Pong-yul, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Among guests at the banquet were Xiao Ke, Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission and vice-minister of national defence; and Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The visitors arrived here on Tuesday, and will leave tomorrow to visit Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shenyang and other parts of China.

CHINA-DPRK POWER STATION BEGINS TRIAL OPERATION

SK300424 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Through 3 years of vigorous efforts by the 10,000 workers of the No 6 Water Resources and Power Bureau, the (Taipingwan) hydroelectric power station jointly financed and built by China and the DPRK on the Yalu Jiang began to close its sluice gates and to store water on 28 November. Nine radical gates on the spillway dam closed one after another in October and the remaining 19 gates were closed at three intervals beginning at 0510 today. At 0610, all radical gates were closed. The water level of the dam began to rise gradually. By the evening of 28 November, the water level reached a height suitable for testing the power generating units. The No 1 power generating unit of the (Taipingwan) hydroelectric power station will soon begin test operations.

NODONG SINMUN APPEALS FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW020758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Pyongyang's leading newspaper NODONG SINMUN said in a commentary here today that the North and the South of Korea should make common efforts to realize the reunification of Korea regardless of their differences in ideology and social system. NODONG SINMUN carried this commentary just before the 10th round of North-South Red Cross talks which will take place tomorrow in Seoul.

The paper said that each side of Korea should not impose its thought or social system on the other. Otherwise, splits between the two sides will be deepened.



The paper added that both the North and South of Korea should observe the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity and seek a way to realize the reunification of the country as early and realistic as possible.

PRC, JAPAN AGREE TO INCREASE AIR SERVICE

OW280850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Japanese aviation officials have agreed to an increase of 45 percent in passenger transport capacity on air routes between China and Japan in 1986 and will up the figure to 50 percent during the August through October tourist season. In an agreement signed here today, the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and the Department of International Transportation and Tourism of Japan's Transport Ministry also decided to increase air freight capacity by 70 percent in 1986. A CAAC official told XINHUA that the move was aimed at meeting the needs of an increasing number of tourists and trying to cope with heavy air freight demands. Some of CAAC's small airliners on the routes will be replaced by newly purchased A310s and Boeing 767s, the official said. Presently a total of 6,600 seats are provided weekly for passengers by the two airlines. Next year that figure will be around 10,000. The four-day meeting was held in Beijing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Cooperation To Expand

OW271758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Osaka, Japan, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese and Chinese enterprises will develop closer cooperation as a result of the current Japan-China investment and trade talks, the president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Susumu Furukawa said today. A 100 member Chinese delegation from 14 major Chinese cities led by Vice Minister of Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming is participating in the talks, which opened in Osaka on Nov. 25.

Furukawa told XINHUA that letters of intention and agreements have been reached for several of 208 items proposed by the Chinese side. He said most of the 359 Japanese participants in the investment talks are medium and small enterprises, and half of them are from Osaka. The Osaka enterprises are playing an important role in the Japanese economic development and they have pioneered cooperative ventures with Chinese enterprises, he added. Furukawa said the Osaka Japan-China investment and trade talks are the first of its kind ever held in Japan.

Talks Conclude 30 Nov

OW301226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Osaka, Japan, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Six-day trade talks involving more than 2,000 Japanese and Chinese entrepreneurs concluded here today. During the week-long talks, co-sponsored by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and seven other economic organizations, representatives from 584 companies in various parts of Japan conferred on trade issues with their Chinese counterparts who came from Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian and 11 other cities. According to a summary of the talks, six contracts, five accords and minutes of 315 meetings on machine building, electronics, textile and light industries were signed. Those who agreed to continue their trade talks will meet six months later to discuss further cooperation, the summary added.



JI PENGFEI TO VISIT HONG KONG IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

OW300714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei will pay a visit to Hong Kong in the near future at the invitation of Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, according to Foreign Ministry. Ji is director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, and chairman of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Accompanying him on the visit will be Ji's wife Xu Hanbing, and Li Hou, vice director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and secretary-general of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee.

After the visit, Ji Pengfei and his party will continue to stay in Hong Kong for several days at the invitation of T. K. Ann, Yue-kong Pao, Xu Jiataun, Fei Yi-ming and Lee Kwok-pao, vice chairmen of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee residing in Hong Kong.

JI PENGFEI SPEAKS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK010054 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Facsimile of LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION article by reporter Zhu Minzhi: "By Maintaining Its Prosperity, Hong Kong Makes Contributions to Its Motherland"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Since October, people from various quarters in Hong Kong have successively visited the mainland. Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Office in Charge of Hong Kong and Macao, has met many of them in spite of the many claims on his time. These people include those in economic circles, judges, college presidents, principals, architects, television directors, and activists in social welfare activities. Ji Pengfei has had heart-to-heart talks with them and they exchanged views on Hong Kong's future and development.

More Exchanges Between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

During his meetings with the visitors from Hong Kong, Ji Pengfei sincerely expressed his hope that Hong Kong compatriots more frequently visit the mainland in order to know more about it. Some visitors from Hong Kong's television stations told Ji Pengfei that they had produced many programs on the mainland and that some of these were aimed at reflecting the actual conditions there. They had discovered that many things on the mainland, such as economic activities, military activities, its tourism, and its problem of food and clothing, made presentable topics and that there is much in Guangdong to be reported. People in Hong Kong and abroad are interested in all this.

Ji Pengfei said: You are welcome to produce programs which reflect the actual conditions. This can help Hong Kong compatriots enhance their understanding of the motherland. In the future, you can more closely cooperate with mainland television and broadcasting organizations and more satisfactorily report on the situation in various fields in the motherland. Journalism and cultural undertakings will develop in the future. He continued: Hong Kong is a good place for training people. People in whichever trade can give play to their roles. There are exchanges and contacts between various trades in Hong Kong and their mainland counterparts. Now that Hong Kong is rather stable, people can do things with their minds at ease.

Have a Clear Idea of the Situation, Enhance Confidence

Many visitors said that they were full of confidence about Hong Kong's future. Some visitors said: Since the signing of the joint declaration, many people who have gone to foreign countries have returned. Ji Pengfei was pleased to hear that. He said: In the future, some will come, and some will leave.

Ji Pengfei said: It is necessary to be far-sighted. By having a clear idea of the situation, one can enhance one's confidence. In the past, people did not understand the situation. It is understandable that there should have been some unrest. The idea of "one country, two systems" is something that has been decided upon. After Hong Kong has been restored, many problems can be settled by means of consultations.

He continued: There will not be major changes in Hong Kong. Its social system and living style will remain unchanged. Minor and specific changes are permissible if people ask for them. The addition or annulment of a single law is permissible. To a great extent Hong Kong depends on the mainland for its prosperity. The country's policies will remain unchanged and it is doing well in various fields. Hong Kong will remain prosperous. Hong Kong is an international city where much international intercourse takes place. Many people have gained an understanding of the mainland through Hong Kong. China's "four modernizations" will have very significant effects on the world. Economic construction in the mainland and its pursuit of an opening up policy will bring prosperity to Hong Kong. Hong Kong compatriots should be far-sighted and enhance their confidence.

Ji Pengfei said: Generally speaking, economic construction on the mainland should develop in a step-by-step manner. It will take us at least 10 years to significantly raise the people's living standards. The situation is quite satisfactory in some parts of the country and not so satisfactory in others. Some parts of the country remain quite backward and it will take us 30 to 50 years to make the construction in these areas a success. The mainland differs from Hong Kong in that it is socialist, whereas the latter is capitalist. Thanks to the efforts made over the past decades, things are becoming better for both the mainland and Hong Kong. In about 50 to 60 years, when our production is at a higher standard, when the country has become prosperous, and when the state has more funds, things will be even better. By maintaining its prosperity and turning itself into an international financial and economic center, Hong Kong can make contributions to its motherland.

#### Jointly Abide by the Joint Declaration

One visitor asked: What is your opinion on Hong Kong's British Government? Ji Pengfei replied: The Sino-British joint declaration has made it very clear that in the period prior to the takeover, the British side is to be in charge. There would be confusion if both sides were in charge at the same time. However, Hong Kong and Britain must sincerely shoulder their responsibilities. Of course, we will concern ourselves with those problems concerning the transfer of sovereignty and with those problems that must be settled on the transfer of sovereignty.

Ji Pengfei continued: Both sides should jointly abide by the joint declaration. In short, changes had best be avoided if they are unnecessary. Of course, some things in Hong Kong are changing already. However, are these changes desirable? What will happen as a result of these changes? We should give serious thought to these problems. It is unambiguously stated in the Sino-British joint declaration that Hong Kong's current social system, economic system, and living style will remain unchanged in the 50 years following 1997. Thus, we hope that there will not be drastic changes in Hong Kong in the period prior to the takeover. At present, Hong Kong is experiencing some major changes. Our common objective is to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and to avoid unnecessary confusion in order to make the transfer of sovereignty in 1997 smooth.

Another visitor asked: What is your opinion on the representative system now being introduced to Hong Kong? Ji Pengfei replied: The basic law should contain provisions on Hong Kong's post-1997 political system. In the period prior to the takeover period, in reforming Hong Kong's political system, it is necessary to give thought to consistency with the basic law. At present, Hong Kong would be better off with few changes unless these changes are favorable to the basic law.

#### Hong Kong's Development Depends on How Everybody Uses His Brain

A visitor from Hong Kong asked Ji Pengfei: How should we make Hong Kong prosperous and develop it economically? Ji Pengfei suggested that everybody should use his brain and give thought to the problem of Hong Kong's development.

Ji Pengfei said: Hong Kong is a financial center in Asia. Because of its advantageous geographical position, it can help us come into contact with the Asia-Pacific region and with the world. We settled the Hong Kong issue by adopting the idea of "one country, two systems" because we want to maintain Hong Kong's status as a international financial and trade center and as a free port. He continued: Hong Kong's economic development should be based on its conditions and needs. In conclusion, all of you should give thought to the problem of how Hong Kong should develop.

#### The Most Important Task Is To Ensure the Smooth Transfer of Sovereignty

Many visitors commented on the problems that must be solved by Hong Kong now and tried to look into the future after 1997. Ji Pengfei said: Our first step is to see to it that we can smoothly reexercise our sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. This is the most important task. How should Hong Kong develop after 1997? To which problems should we pay attention? We will give thought to these problems. You should give thought to them too. However, you should give more thought because you live in Hong Kong. You can raise suggestions. We will give thought to them. Now, Hong Kong will remain under British rule until the transfer of sovereignty in 1997. Thus, Britain is responsible for handling some of Hong Kong's current problems. Our attitude is that we should honestly implement the Sino-British joint declaration in order to make the transfer of sovereignty in 1997 smooth.

One visitor asked: The mainland advocates the idea of one child for each couple. Will the same idea be advocated in Hong Kong in the future. Ji Pengfei replied: No. Hong Kong has its own laws.

Another visitor asked: Will the renmenbi be circulated in Hong Kong? Ji Pengfei replied: It will not be circulated in Hong Kong.

#### BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

OW300850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here today to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Among those present was Det Xayboun, interim charge d'affaires of the Lao Embassy here. A film was shown after the reception.



GANDHI SAYS INDIA-PRC TALKS MADE PROGRESS

OW301521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Tokyo, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here today that India's talks with China have made some progress and are hopeful although there are difficulties.

Gandhi, who is on the fourth day of his five-day official visit to Japan, said at the Japan National Press Club that India has had some talks with China including official-level meetings on border issue. He noted that his talks with the Chinese premier in New York last month were good. He said: "We have made some progress on the official level" but there are difficulties and the resolution of issues would take quite some time.

On Indo-Pakistan relations, he said: "There was a time when for every step we took forward, we took two steps back. But now for every step we take back, we take at least three or four steps forward."

GANDHI REMARKS ON INDIA-PRC TIES CLARIFIED

OW271803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 27 (XINHUA) -- An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman has made it clear that the economic and cultural relations between India and China will continue, local press reported today. The spokesman was clarifying yesterday what he called "misunderstanding" over a statement made by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Parliament on November 21. Gandhi reportedly said no one would agree to start trade with China while shelving the border question. "We will certainly not agree to that," a newspaper quoted him as saying.

Giving a brief background, the spokesman said that during the November 21 discussions in the House on the sixth round of talks with China, a member of Parliament had argued that pending a solution of the border issue, India should expand its trade, cultural and economic relations with China. He wanted to know if this had been discussed in the latest round of talks between the two countries. In reply, the spokesman said, External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat declared that discussions on trade exchanges were already taking place between India and China. But this was not appropriate to be discussed in the talks on the border issue. The prime minister had intervened in amplification of what the minister had said in order to make it clear that India would not agree to shelve the border issue, the spokesman said. As explained by the minister for external affairs, the spokesman said: "Our trade, economic and cultural relations with China continue."

China and India signed in New Delhi on November 23 a trade protocol for exchange of goods worth 100-160 million U.S. dollars during 1986. The External Ministry spokesman stated recently that there was no contradiction between what the prime minister had said with regard to trade with China and the signing of the new trade protocol.

Earlier, the report about Rajiv Gandhi's November 21 statement has aroused concern in the Indian media. The ECONOMIC TIMES said: "One wonders whether it would be right on the part of New Delhi to block trade talks pending a solution to the border dispute." Another newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES said that "it is somewhat puzzling why trade and economic relations should not be improved merely because discussion of the border issue, admittedly contentious, does not yield immediate results."

PRC PARTICIPANTS IN SINO-INDIAN TALKS INTERVIEWED

HK300059 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 3, 25 Nov 85 p 30

[Article by Zhang Yiming: "Useful Talks -- Notes on the Sixth Round of Talks Between Chinese and Indian Officials"]

[Text] The sixth round of talks held recently between Chinese and Indian officials has aroused much attention in the world. In this connection, this reporter has had a special interview with members of the Chinese delegation who just returned home from New Delhi. They pointed out that the talks were held in a sincere, friendly, and frank atmosphere and were useful because both sides took a positive attitude.

The talks between officials of the two countries started in 1981 and then were held in turn in the capitals of the two countries. Both sides attached great importance to the talks which were held from 4 to 11 November following the recent meeting between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during the last session of the UN General Assembly. The Chinese delegation was headed by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and the Indian delegation, by External Affairs Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran.

Members of the Chinese delegation told this reporter that the recent talks covered the border dispute, exchanges and cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and technological fields, and an issue related to some assets. Both sides exchanged views on matters of interest to them. Discussions on exchanges and cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and technological fields yielded good results and items for exchanges and cooperation in 1986 were fixed. Meanwhile, discussions on seeking a solution to the issue left over from the past with regard to some assets also made headway. Unanimity of views or almost identical views were reached on some major international issues, such exchanges of views being helpful to strengthening mutual understanding. Members of the Chinese delegation pointed out in particular that they were very satisfied with the most friendly and cordial reception accorded them by the Indian side.

With regard to the boundary question, foreign news agencies reported that substantial discussions had been held on each sector of the border between the two countries. In this connection, this reporter asked members of the Chinese delegation to give a view of the discussions held on the boundary question. They said that during the talks, the two sides discussed substantive points of the question and expounded on their positions of principle. They also discussed in particular the eastern sector of the border between China and India. There was no breakthrough in the boundary question during the talks, but such discussions are useful for further understanding each other's position and helpful to seeking a solution to the question. Both sides unanimously hoped that they would make efforts to iron out the question as soon as possible.

The boundary question between China and India was left over from history. The whole length of the border between the two countries covers about 2,000 kilometers. The border has never been demarcated officially, but there is a traditional border line between the two countries, which was formed long ago in the course of history. The people of both countries respected the line and lived peacefully. However, this peaceful and friendly border line changed little by little after the appearance of the Western colonialists in the East, and great changes took place after World War II. All these remain fresh in people's memory. China and India now dispute with each other about the central and western sectors of the border between China and India, and in particular, the eastern sector.



Members of the Chinese delegation said that an early solution to the boundary question is in keeping with the common wish of the people of the two countries. In solving the boundary question between China and India, we stand for respecting historical facts, taking into account actual conditions as well as the feelings of the people of the two countries, and seeking an overall solution to the question on a reasonable and fair basis through friendly consultations and mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. This has been our consistent stand. China has put forward a package of reasonable proposals for solving problems involving the eastern, central, and western sectors of the border between the two countries. Only through mutual understanding and mutual accommodation can the question be solved. There is no other solution.

Referring to the outlook for the development of Sino-Indian relations, members of the Chinese delegation said: The Chinese and Indian people both are happy to see that relations between our two countries have continuously improved and developed in recent years. It is believed that such relations will further improve and develop.

China and India are neighbors with many things in common. They have shared the same historical experiences, and ahead of them today lies the common task of building their own countries and safeguarding peace in Asia and other parts of the world. The two countries share identical or almost identical views on many major international issues. Meanwhile, both China and India are countries with ancient civilizations and the people of the two countries enjoy traditional friendship of long standing. For this reason, it is entirely possible for them to further strengthen the friendly ties between them. The prospects for promoting cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific and technological fields between the two countries are very bright.

In recent meetings between the leaders of the two countries, they all expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would further improve and the boundary question would be settled as soon as possible. When attending celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi met with each other in a friendly atmosphere. Both of them pointed out that a way which is acceptable to both countries should be sought to solve the major issues between them. They also said that while seeking a solution to the boundary question, efforts must be made to promote friendly cooperation between the two countries in other fields.

Sino-Indian friendship is in keeping with the wishes and basic interests of their people and is helpful to peace in Asia and other parts of the world. It can be anticipated that Sino-Indian relations will certainly continue to improve.

#### JI PENGFEI, HAN NIANLONG MEET INDIAN DELEGATION

OW301248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China sincerely wishes to develop friendly relations with India, Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei said here today. Ji made this remark at a meeting with Shiv Shankar, member of the Council of the States (Rajya Sabha) of India and former minister of petroleum and energy, and his party. Ji expressed the hope of expanding the cultural, economic, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries. Indian Ambassador to China K.P.S. Menon was present on the occasion.

The Indian visitors arrived here yesterday as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Han Nianlong, president of the institute, met with his guests and hosted a dinner in their honor yesterday evening.

HU QILI ENDS FRG VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW280759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and his delegation left Frankfurt tonight for home after a week-long visit.

Hu Qili held a second round of talks earlier today with Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD). They exchanged views on issues including disarmament, Europe, North-South relations and situations in some hot spots in the world. Brandt introduced his party's stand points on relations between Federal Germany and Democratic Germany.

Hu expressed his gratitude for the warm and friendly hospitality of the hosts during the visit. He invited Brandt and his wife to visit China at a time of their convenience.

Member of the SPD Executive Committee Hans Kosohnick and Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee of the CPC; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Guo Fengmin, Chinese ambassador to Federal Germany, were present at the meeting.

Hu had a working breakfast today with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, discussing matters of common concern. Hu also visited Wiesbaden, Hessen, today and was greeted by Holger Borner, governor of the state. Director of the SPD chairman's office Karl-Heinz Klar and representatives of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation saw Hu Qili and his delegation off at the airport when the guests departed from the city.

Hu arrived here on November 21 for a visit at the invitation of the SPD.

Arrives in Beijing

OW281226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, returned here this afternoon after a goodwill visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany. Among those greeting him at the airport were Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau; Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat; and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department, of the CPC Central Committee. Also present were diplomatic envoys of Yugoslavia and the Federal Germany in Beijing.

XINHUA VIEWS 'PROBLEMS' FOR NATO WINTER SESSION

OW011448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 1 Dec 85

["News Analysis: Defense Problems To Dominate NATO Winter Session (by Liu Fangan)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The general situation stemming from the U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit, the progress in U.S. medium-range missile deployment in Western Europe and the reinforcement of conventional armament are expected to dominate discussions at NATO's winter session, which starts Monday.

The day after the summit from November 19-20, U.S. President Ronald Reagan briefed leaders of the other NATO countries on his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, which, as was expected, did not result in any progress on such crucial issues as the "star wars" program and nuclear disarmament. The coming session, analysts believed, will discuss the impact of the summit in depth.

Informed sources said the United States will again invite its European partners to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "star wars" program. Only Britain and Federal Germany have thus far expressed interest in the program, with the other allies remaining fairly cold towards it. The reason is that while these countries need the U.S. nuclear umbrella, they do not want to be drawn into the dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union. They, too, hope to see the arms race to be controlled instead of being extended into space. Besides, Europeans are worried that the SDI program could affect their own development of capabilities in the fields of lasers, computers and other high technologies. In this context, observers believed that hectic debates might erupt again over the SDI issue when it comes up for discussions at the NATO meeting.

The session, which comprises a three-day meeting of defence ministers from Monday to Wednesday and a two-day meeting of foreign ministers on December 12-13, comes shortly after the Dutch Government's decision to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles on its soil, thus fulfilling NATO's 1979 decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Federal Germany and Belgium. The NATO ministers might feel cheerful at the deployment progress and regard it as a symbol of NATO unity, but they still have to face the harsh reality of the growing presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles, which have now increased to 411, and anti-nuclear peace movement sweeping Western Europe and other consequences arising from the U.S. missile deployment.

Analysts said quarrels between the two sides of the Atlantic over the budget on conventional weapons will again flare up at the upcoming meetings. The United States have long complained that some of its European allies have failed to increase the military budget by 3 percent annually as was decided in 1978 by NATO defence ministers. At the end of last year, NATO defence ministers have agreed to spend 7.8 billion U.S. dollars for upgrading the conventional armament. However, as Western Europe is still experiencing a slow economic growth and increasing unemployment, how to share the huge budget expenditure could be another controversial issue.

NATO ministers will also discuss the issues of coordinating their efforts in weapon manufacturing. According to an article by U.S. ambassador to NATO David Abshire published in the current edition of the U.S. ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, seven allied nations are developing and deploying six new tactical communications systems. None can communicate with one another and none can communicate with the NATO integrated communications system.



ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

OW290210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and people will resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggles for restoring their national rights and recovering their lost territories, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today. The statement was contained in a message to the commemorative meeting for the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, which was held in the U.N. Headquarters in New York today.

The Chinese premier strongly condemned the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion and appealed to the international community for "effective measures" to implement the relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions affirming the national rights of the Palestinian people. "The policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Israeli authorities," Premier Zhao noted, "has brought untold sufferings to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and created long-term tension and turbulence in the Middle East, thus posing a grave threat to world peace." "In defiance of the sincere desire and efforts of the Palestinian people and Arab countries for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East question, the Israeli authorities keep to their stand of aggression, continue to persecute the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and try to sabotage the process of the Middle East peace talks," the premier added.

The Chinese premier stated in the message that "it is our firm belief that the courageous Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), will strengthen their unity, persist in their struggle and finally succeed in realising their lofty goal of regaining their national rights."

The date November 29 has been marked as the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people since 1978 in accordance with a U.N. General Assembly resolution passed in December 1977.

XINJIANG MUSLIMS MEET SAUDI ARABIAN GRAND MUFTI

OW011947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Saudi Arabia's Grand Mufti 'Abd al-Aziz ibn al-Baz met with a Chinese Muslim delegation headed by Ismail Amat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in Riyadh today.

The grand mufti had a friendly talk with the 12-member Chinese Muslim delegation who came from Xinjiang, China's biggest autonomous region where majority of the population are Muslims.

The Chinese Muslims also called on 'Abdallah al-Nasif, secretary general of the World Islamic League. During their talk, Ismail Amat invited al-Nasif to visit China. Al-Nasif accepted the invitation and expressed his hope to visit China as soon as possible.

CYL HOLDS CONFERENCE, PLENARY SESSION, FORUM

## Conference Agenda Set

OW260749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the CYL Central Committee decided at a meeting today that the National Conference of CYL Delegates will take place in Beijing on 28 November.

The topics of discussion at the conference will be: Study of the implementation of the guidelines set forth by the National Conference of Party Delegates; determination of the tasks of CYL organizations and members during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; and mobilization of the young people of all nationalities in the country to work hard on the forefront of reform, contribute to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and temper themselves into a new generation of ethical, educated, and disciplined persons with lofty ideals in the course of the four modernizations. During the meeting, a number of members of the 11th CYL Central Committee will be replaced.

The Standing Committee meeting today also adopted, in principle, relevant documents to be examined at the conference. After the National Conference of CYL Delegates, the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee will be held.

## Conference Opens

OW290550 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- The National Conference of CYL Delegates opened in Beijing this afternoon. Hao Jianxiu, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, said at the meeting to all CYL members and young people that they should shoulder the historical responsibility and, with soaring enthusiasm and tenacious working spirit, make glorious contributions worthy of the era.

More than 600 delegates from across the motherland attended the meeting. Among them were members and alternate members of the 11th CYL Central Committee; the principal leading comrades of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal CYL committees; and representatives of advanced young people and collectives on all fronts. Their average age is 28.

At 1500, Liu Yandong, secretary of the CYL Central Committee's Secretariat, declared the meeting open, all rose, and the "National Anthem of the People's Republic of China" was played. Liu Yandong said: This meeting will conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, generally review the work done since the 11th CYL Congress, specify the glorious tasks for Chinese youths during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; and, in accordance with the requirement of making the contingent of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, partially readjust the membership of the CYL Central Committee.

On behalf of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Hao Jianxiu in her speech extended warm congratulations to the meeting and cordial regards to CYL members and the masses of young people who are vigorously working on all fronts.



Hao Jianxiu said: The National Conference of Party Delegates held not long ago smoothly solved two major problems concerning the overall situation of our party and state and indicated the direction for the whole party and the people of the whole country in their march forward. In the years to come, the glorious mission for Chinese young people is to continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit and fine tradition of rising above others, bravely getting ahead of the times, working for the implementation of all the tasks put forth at the National Conference of Party Delegates, and, in the course of reform and the four-modernizations drive, harden themselves into a new generation of communists having ideals, moral principles, better educational background, and a sense of discipline.

She said: It is the duty of the whole party and the whole society to care for, educate, and train the young people. The hope of the continuation and robust longevity of our cause lies in the sound growth of 300 million young people. The CPC Central Committee wants party and government organizations at all levels, all party members, and leading party cadres to attach importance to the CYL's work, show concern for young people's growth and progress, and create a good social environment for young people's healthy growth -- doing all these with a communist's mentality and vision.

Song Defu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, gave a report titled "Raise the Banner of Reform, Work for the Great Cause of the Four Modernizations, and Be a New Type of Person Having Ideals, Moral Principles, Better Education, and Sense of Discipline." His report was divided into three parts: the development of the youth movement in our country when reform and the policy of opening to the outside world are in effect; the glorious mission of Chinese youth during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; and the effort to elevate CYL work to a new level.

In his report, Song Defu reviewed and summed up the achievements made in our youth movement and CYL work in the 3 years since the 11th CYL Congress. He said: Facts in the past 3 years eloquently testify that this generation of young people in our country is one characterized with lofty ideals and the spirit of blazing new trails and being trustworthy in carrying forward our cause.

Speaking of the Chinese young people's glorious mission during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, Song Defu said: This generation of our Chinese young people are living in a great era when reform is in full swing, the economy is being revitalized, and the third soaring leap of the Chinese nation in this century is to be realized. Our young people must endorse and support reform and plunge themselves into reform activities; make contributions toward prosperity and the strength of the country and the enrichment and aggressiveness of the people; and consciously harden themselves and strive to be useful personnel in the course of reform and the four modernizations drive.

Song Defu said: In order that the CYL be the strong nucleus for uniting and educating the young people of the whole country and guiding them to fully play the role of commandos and vanguards in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, it is imperative to make further efforts to strengthen the CYL ideologically and organizationally, and energetically promote the CYL's work.

He said: An urgent task in the CYL's ideological and political work at present is to conduct intensive education among all young people in fostering lofty ideals, observing discipline, understanding the situation, and following the policies. The emphasis should be placed on helping young people in upholding socialist and communist orientation, in implementing the party's principles and policies, in abiding by discipline and by state laws and decrees, and in looking at the situation comprehensively, dialectically, and in terms of development.

We should be good at subtly conducting ideological work among young people in all aspects of their lives so that they are imperceptibly influenced and enlightened in their work, labor, and study. We should also attach importance to showing concern for and serving the young people, take note of their wishes and needs, and in every way possible, help solve their practical problems.

Song Defu said: All members of the CYL leading organs must have the moral quality of devoting themselves to youth work, the will to fight without fear of difficulties, and the work style of earnestness and sincerity. From now on, the work of CYL organizations at all levels must be oriented toward the basic level, the young people, and practical conditions. Office cadres, in particular leading cadres, should go to the basic level of all branches to effectively study new situations, sum up new experiences, solve new problems, and seek practical results to improve efficiency.

Wang Zhaoguo, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, and Wei Jianxing, Zhu Houze, Jia Chunwang, Feng Wenbin, Rong Gaotang, Song Yiping, Wang Wei, Yang Haibo, and other responsible persons of departments concerned attended the meeting.

#### Conference Ends, Tasks Set

OW291104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The main task of the Communist Youth League during the coming five years is to mobilize all young people to contribute to the economic reform. This decision was adopted at the youth league's national conference, which closed here today.

According to the decision, youth league organizations at every level should encourage young people who have held leading posts to give full play to their enterprising spirit and boldly construct the future. The youth league should help young people adopt a correct attitude toward the relations between the state, collectives and individuals.

As the current reform is completely new, many problems will arise. So, young people should share the difficulties as the masters of the state, and open up a bright future with their own hands, the decision points out.

The decision says that youth league organizations in the fields of industry, transportation and capital construction should mobilize young people to work hard to improve the quality of products, and reduce material and energy consumption.

Rural youth league organizations should lead young people in exploiting local resources and promoting advanced agro-technology for the rural agricultural drive toward specialization, large-scale commodity production and modernization.

In minority nationality areas, old revolutionary bases and border areas, youth league organizations should aid young people in their efforts to put an end to the backwardness of their hometowns.

The main task for youth league organizations in service trades is to urge young people to improve service and achieve better economic results, the decision says.

The encouragement of young intellectuals to use and promote scientific research findings, and learn advanced foreign technology is the main work of youth league organizations in research institutions and other scientific fields.

The youth league organizations in schools, universities and colleges should urge younger staff members to improve their teaching and service for students.

The fundamental task of the Communist Youth League is to bring up a well-educated generation with communist consciousness, high morality and good discipline, the decision says.

The decision calls on young Chinese to contribute to friendship with youth the world over, and the peace and developemnt of the world.

Today, the national conference elected 131 members and alternate members of the youth league Central Committee. They are mainly provincial and local youth league organization leaders with an average age of 31. Among them, 85.5 percent have university or college education. Now the youth league Central Committee has a total membership of 312.

#### Leaders Elected

OW301915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0902 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee was held in Beijing 29-30 November. The session elected 39-year-old Song Defu as first secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

The plenary session also elected Zhang Baoshun and Li Keqiang, alternate secretaries of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee as secretaries of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee. In addition Lozong (Tibetan nationality), head of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province; Liu Qibao, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CYL Committee; and Feng Jun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CYL Central Committee, were elected as Standing Committee members of the CYL Central Committee and secretaries of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee; and Lin Yanzhi, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee was elected Standing Committee member of the CYL Central Committee.

The readjusted Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee consists of the following 10 members: First Secretary Song Defu; and Secretaries Liu Yandong, Li Yuanchao, Li Haifeng, He Guangwei, Zhang Baoshun, Li Keqiang, Lozong, Lui Qibao, and Feng Jun.

The readjusted Standing Committee of the CYL Central Committee consists of 17 members. They are (in order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Tian Hong, Feng Jun, Liu Yupu, Liu Yandong, Liu Qibao, Yang Chonghui, Li Zhilun, Li Keqiang, Li Xueju, Li Haifeng, Li Yuanchao, He Guangwei, Song Defu, Zhang Baoshun, Lin Yanzhi, Zhao Ximing, and Lozong.

#### Hu Yaobang Speaks at Forum

OW010825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Li Peng, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoquo, Bo Yibo, and other comrades attended a forum with new and veteran CYL cadres attending the CYL National Congress in the Great Hall of the People this morning.



Speaking at the forum, Hu Yaobang said that China has a promising future, and that young people should strengthen their faith in communism and strive to make more contributions to the country's development by studying Marxism and the history of the Chinese revolution and by learning from the masses and from practice.

Before the forum, Hu Yaobang and the other aforementioned comrades, as well as Comrades Song Renqiong, Yan Jici, Huang Hua, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, and Zhou Peiyuan, received all the delegates attending the congress and had a photo taken with them.

At the forum, Hu Yaobang first described the prospects for the motherland in the 21st century and for young people, who are to take up heavy tasks in the future. He said: By the time of the CPC's centenary in the 21st century, our country will have long been reunified; the country's economic construction will be of a scale larger than it is now; its culture, science, and technology will be more developed and advanced; and the standards of leading cadres at all levels will be higher than they are now. Hu Yaobang said that, in order to turn these prospects into reality, the party pins tremendous hopes on the CYL and the young generation, and that the young generation should treasure the party's and the people's confidence. He pointed out: In their own future work and in making contributions to the party and the state, young people can either play a tremendous role or do a mediocre and commonplace job. Some of them will even be forgotten by history. Every young person should make his own efforts and strive to play a tremendous role.

Speaking about the major task of the CYL in the future, Hu Yaobang said: Lenin said in 1920 that the youth league was a university and that its major task was to study. This should be the CYL's motto in its work. Young students should study at school, and CYL cadres should study in their work. The main contents of study include studying the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; adhering to the four fundamental principles and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide our actions; studying the history of the Chinese revolution, especially China's modern history since 1919, to find out clearly whether China should take the semifeudal and semicolonial road, the capitalist road, or the socialist road; and drawing a clear distinction between the correct and incorrect line in the history of the CPC, thus summing up experiences and drawing lessons. They should also include learning from the grass-roots levels and the masses, and performing grass-roots-level work and youth work. Society and practice are the university where young people can train themselves and become mature. Sitting in an office and acting as an official and master is not advisable.

Hu Yaobang said: Through study, we can strengthen our faith in the cause of socialism and in communist ideals, and enhance our ability to understand and analyze matters, solve problems, organize leadership and resist corrosion by erroneous ideology. He said: These are my wishes and advice to you as an old comrade and a former youth.

Bo Yibo, Hu Qili, and Li Peng also spoke at the forum. They urged the young people to establish the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly, understand the situation clearly, engage in reform, take up heavy burdens, stress unity while taking the entire situation into account, emphasize practical results, compete in making contributions, work in a down-to-earth way, and train themselves into a new communist generation in the course of practice.

At the forum, CYL Central Committee First Secretary Song Defu, on behalf of the young people, expressed his determination to inherit the revolutionary spirit and glorious tradition of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to struggle hard and advance continuously.

LI PENG, BO YIBO SPEAK AT 'DECEMBER 9TH' FORUM

## Li Peng Marks Anniversary

OW280425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the forum to mark the 50th anniversary of the December 9th Movement, held by the Central Advisory Commission, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier Li Peng said that it is necessary to form a system to facilitate direct contacts between the leadership and the students and between the leadership and the masses, and implement such a system over a protracted period.

Li Peng said: This forum held by the Central Advisory Commission is a success. The veteran comrades of the commission have made a good start. This forum has helped our middle-aged and young cadres who have taken leading posts at all levels learn from the veteran comrades the good work style of maintaining close ties with the masses.

Li Peng said: Our leading organs are aimed at serving the people. Our cause to develop the four modernizations program is a common one, to be followed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Policies, no matter how good they are, cannot yield good results, if the leading organs cut themselves off from the masses and refuse to listen to their views, and if the masses are unable to understand, accept, and support the party's principles and policies. Therefore, it is necessary to form a system of facilitating direct contacts between the leadership and the students and between the leadership and the masses, and implement such a system over a protracted period. Not only must the leadership at the central level and in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions must carry out this system accordingly, but that of a department, school, or factory should exert even greater efforts in setting up the system of facilitating direct contacts with the masses.

Li Peng said: The overwhelming majority of the college students of the contemporary era are patriotic. They love socialist China, support the party, and have profound feelings for the party. They have faith in Marxism-Leninism and are willing to study the doctrine assiduously. They have firmly supported reforms and realized that, only by carrying out reforms, will it be possible for China to achieve its goal of modernization, and only reforms can provide the favorable conditions to turn college students of the contemporary era into qualified people and bring their wisdom and skills into full play.

Li Peng said: There is one thing we should discuss at this forum. That is: The time is now different, and the tasks that lie ahead for young people are also different. The task facing contemporary young students is to develop the four modernizations program. Their current main task is to study professional and general knowledge, and turn themselves into young people with lofty ideals, high moral standards and education, and a strong sense of discipline. This alone means active participation in the four modernizations program and reforms. It also constitutes the most important participation. However, that does not mean that students should only devote themselves to study, and that they should not concern themselves with state affairs. On the contrary, the party and government welcome students to understand state affairs, study the party's principles and policies, offer criticisms and suggestions on the work of governments at all levels, and expose unhealthy trends.

Li Peng pointed out: One of the major achievements of the December 9th Movement was that it cultivated a large number of leaders and backbone cadres for the party, government, and Army, and for the fields of economy, science, culture, and education. The reason they had become men and women of tremendous promise was because that they had tempered themselves and withstood severe tests in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression after the December 9th Movement. Li Peng said: The good points of young students of the present era are their sharp thinking, painstaking efforts in studying, and a burning thirst for knowledge. However, we cannot also ignore the fact that young students have their weak points. They mainly lack experience to temper themselves. Right now, young students should be determined to identify themselves with social practice and with the masses of workers and peasants. Only in the course of identifying with social practice and the masses of workers and peasants, will it be possible to turn themselves into qualified people in all fields of endeavor. The party and government pin their hopes on young people. The future belongs to them.

Li Peng said: Young students have offered many valuable suggestions on reforms, on party style, and on social ethics. We welcome such suggestions and shall refer them to the relevant departments for further study. At the same time, we fully realize that, in carrying out reforms in a large nation with a population of a billion and unbalanced economic development, it is impossible not to encounter problems and difficulties or commit mistakes. In this regard, the party Central Committee and the State Council are realistic. They quickly solve the problems as soon as they are discovered. Currently, there are many problems in party style and social ethics. The masses have complained about them. The party Central Committee and the State Council are also displeased, and have taken the lead in struggling against unhealthy practices.

Li Peng said: We are implementing the open-door policy with the aim of accelerating the development of the four modernizations program. However, this will inevitably bring the spread of capitalist ideologies and certain decadent modes of life. Therefore, while opening the country to the outside, we must persistently strike at various criminal economic activities; and, while developing material civilization, develop socialist spiritual civilization. Only thus will it be possible to adhere to socialist orientation. To deviate from socialism and promote bourgeois liberalism does not conform with the law of historic developments. This practice has no future in China.

#### Bo Yibo Speech

OW290100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Bo Yibo Speech: "Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of the 'December 9th Movement' and Stand in the Forefront of Construction and Reform;" delivered at the forum to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the "December 9th Movement," sponsored by the Central Advisory Commission]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrades, students: The forum in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the "December 9th Movement" is coming to an end. Over the past few days, some 80 veteran comrades, who led and participated in the movement, got together with 120 students and teachers from 16 institutes of higher learning in the capital and had cordial talks reminiscing about the past, reviewing the present, and looking into the future in light of the theme "Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of the December 9th Movement and Stand in the Forefront of Construction and Reform." In an atmosphere of mutual trust, they freely aired their views and offered many useful suggestions. The forum has been a success.

Based on the contents of the talks at the forum, I would like to make the following points to the students on behalf of the Central Advisory Commission and the veteran comrades.



The veteran comrades attending the current forum share a feeling that being together with spirited young people like you makes us feel young. We could not but remember the unforgettable years a half century ago when we were, like you, young people in our early twenties. However, the generation of youth 50 years ago, unlike you, were unable to attend school in peace, much less to have a heart-to-heart talk in such a solemn auditorium. On 9 December, 50 years ago, patriotic youths in Beiping, filled with righteous indignation, heroism, and dauntless spirit, gathered on Changan Street, shouting slogans, making impassioned speeches, and fighting, without arms, against the batons, fire hoses, and sabers of the reactionary government's military police. Water and blood mixed and froze on the street in Wangfujing. Why did this happen? As pointed out in the "Letter to the Compatriots of the Whole Country From Qinghua University's Association To Save the Nation," "not a single student can study in peace even in a big place like northern China." Unsatisfied after invading northeastern China, the Japanese imperialists reached out for northern China at that time, not only setting up the so-called "Eastern Hebei Anticommunist Autonomous Government" but also putting forth all sorts of "special" demands on all of northern China. The destiny of the nation was in peril. The reactionary Kuomintang government repeatedly issued orders of nonresistance to the aggressors and declared "whoever prattles about resisting against Japan will not be pardoned but will be executed," while concentrating its troops to encircle the northbound Red Army and directing the bayonet at the patriotic youths. Inspired by the "1 August declaration" calling for stopping the civil war to jointly resist Japan and by the news of the victory of the Red Army's Long March and its arrival in northern Shaanxi, the progressive patriotic youths, imbued with patriotism and an indomitable sense of responsibility toward history, shattered the Kuomintang terrorism throughout the country and angrily shouted the slogan calling for unity to save the country. With patriotic young students in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Xian as vanguards, the "December 9th Movement" rapidly developed into a nationwide movement to save the country, thereby enabling the mass struggle to resist Japan and save the country by becoming a tremendous force on the national political scene. It was precisely due to the close cooperation between this tremendous force and the Red Army in northern Shaanxi in conducting the propaganda on a united national front against Japan that the Xian Incident, which shook the whole nation and the world, broke out in December 1936, thus bringing a halt to the decade-old civil war and unleashing the 8-year war against Japan. Speaking highly of the "December 9th Movement," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: As the "May 4th Movement" was a preparation for the first great revolution, the "December 9th Movement" was a prelude to the great war of resistance against Japan.

Beset by difficulties, the Chinese nation waged an arduous 8-year war of resistance against Japan and 3-year liberation war under the CPC leadership and finally liberated the country. Along with the founding of New China and its gradual growth in strength, a proud Chinese nation stood among the nations of the world. The oppression, exploitation, and humiliation imposed by the imperialist powers on the Chinese people after the Opium Wars were completely removed. Gone forever were the days when the aggressors could willfully exploit and enslave the Chinese people. It should be said that the historical mission shouldered by the generation of youths half a century ago has long been gloriously fulfilled. Why then is it necessary for us to solemnly commemorate the "December 9th Movement" today? It is because the historical experience and glorious tradition of the movement are still of tremendous far-reaching significance for the youths of the 1980's. In my opinion, the historical experience and tradition can be summarized into the following three points: First, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of the situation and stand in the forefront of times; second, it is necessary to devote oneself to and sincerely serve the people; and third, it is necessary to unite in the struggle and steadfastly follow the Communist Party.

History entrusts different historical missions to youths of different times. Although people make their own history, they do not and cannot make history as they wish. Since the "May 4th Movement," China's progressive youths have been able to play the vanguard role at every crucial juncture in the development of the people's revolutionary undertaking precisely because, under the CPC leadership, they are loyal to the interests and honor of the people of the whole country, to the great history and glorious tradition of the Chinese nation, and, most of all, to the lofty ideals of socialism and communism. Reflecting the people's will and aspiration in their actions, the youths have bravely stood in the forefront of times, shouldering the mission entrusted to them by history. The most important condition for doing so is to have a clear understanding of the situation. Inspired by the party's call for forming a national united front against Japan, the youths of the "December 9th Movement" realized that in view of an imminent danger to the survival of the nation, it was a pressing and most lofty task to unite all patriotic forces and mobilize the people of the whole country in resolutely resisting against the aggressors and saving the nation. By "aiming the gun at the foreign country and working for unity against Japan," the youths made a great historical contribution to promoting the nationwide movement to resist against Japan and save the country. Therefore, in carrying forward the glorious tradition of the "December 9th Movement" and shouldering their historical mission, the youths of our times must, like their predecessors, have a clear understanding of the situation in which they live.

In short, the historical mission of the youths during the "December 9th Movement" was to save the motherland, whereas the historical mission of the youths of our times is to build the motherland. They must strive to build a highly civilized and democratic socialist power. After experiencing all sorts of hardships in the continuous struggles against imperialism and feudalism for more than a century, and in a decade of internal turmoils, the Chinese people have, through working hard in the years since the downfall of the "gang of four," created a new situation characterized by political stability and unity, a prosperous economy, and a flourishing culture. Now, it is the strongest aspiration and demand of the people of our country to accomplish the four socialist modernizations. The party and the people have placed their ardent expectations on the youths of our times to shoulder this arduous historical mission.

Of course, in carrying out the socialist modernization drive, it is necessary to, first of all, have a correct line. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the whole party has summarized in depth the historical experience and lessons and shifted the focus of the work to developing productive forces and carrying out the four modernizations. We have already made an important step forward in realizing the historical task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and formulated a series of policies for promoting productive forces. To further improve these policies, we have also continued to explore ways for our advance. The paramount task of the youths throughout the country today is to steadfastly stand in the forefront of construction and reform and work for the implementation of the correct policies of the party and the government and for their continuous enrichment and improvement in the course of practice.

Since the modernization drive is inseparable from advanced science, technology, and management knowledge, we should utilize all means to serve our modernization needs. Due to the imperialist encirclement and blockade, we were unable to carry out, on a full scale, the policy of opening to the outside world. (After the founding of the country, except for the decade of internal turmoil, we did not completely close the country to the outside world, but the scale of opening was rather limited.) The international situation today is totally different from the past. The immediate task of the youths of our times is to diligently study and master advanced science, technology, and management knowledge.

If, say, the glorious task of the youths during the "December 9th Movement" was to disseminate the idea of saving the nation among the masses and arouse and work together with the peasants and workers in jointly striving for national liberation, the glorious task of the youths of our time, students of higher learning in particular, is, on the basis of knowledge and skills they have mastered and their determination to serve the people, spread the knowledge of advanced science, technology, and management, as well as cultural and legal knowledge among the broad masses of workers and peasants and work together with them in the modernization drive.

A good environment is essential for the smooth progress of our socialist construction and reform. Internationally, we should work hard to safeguard world peace, while, domestically, we must maintain stability and unity, which are the most important and most fundamental conditions for building the two civilizations, namely, expediting economic reform and opening to the outside world. Without a stable and united political environment the party and the state cannot guarantee the achievement of the four modernizations no matter how they respect science and foster democracy, and no matter how perfectly their plans are drawn up or how perfectly the leading bodies have been organized. Just imagine: If the party and the state are fully occupied with dealing with this and that sort of eventualities, how can they proceed with construction and reforms according to plans? Not only party and state operations, but also the society and peoples' lives, would be affected by all sorts of interferences. Certainly this is not what the nation's patriotic youths expect to see, and certainly this is completely incongruous with the glorious traditions of the "December 9th Movement." We should therefore protect stability and unity in our country and society as we protect our eyes. To achieve national unity, naturally there should be many channels of communication between the leadership and the rank and file, as you have proposed. I fully agree with your proposal, which is completely correct, and I will strive to achieve this objective from now on. At any rate, unless we work hard together, we cannot accomplish our great plan. The great solidarity of people of all nationalities in the country is built on the political foundation of the four cardinal principles. Under any circumstances we must uphold the socialist course, people's democratic dictatorship, leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. All speeches and acts that deviate from these four cardinal principles are wrong. We are fully convinced that the broad masses of young people are patriotic and supportive of the Communist Party and socialism. Under any circumstances we should regard this as right and support and encourage the precious political enthusiasm among our young people. Meanwhile, we must help young people correctly understand that different historical missions should be accomplished in different ways. To build our country today we certainly should not use the same method of saving the country from imperialist aggression and reactionary government's oppression in the past. Even if we are well-intentioned, if we follow the wrong way, we will create all kinds of chaos, undermine the hard-earned stability and unity one way or another, and divert our society's energy from construction and reform as well as your energy from the pursuit of knowledge.

I believe that, in order to understand the situation, it is most important to understand the three points I have just discussed.

After having a clear understanding of the situation and their historical tasks, the broad masses of young people will voluntarily stand on the forefront of the time. As Lenin pointed out: Ours is the party of the future, and the future belongs to young people. Ours is the party of reformers, and young people are invariably more willing to follow the reformers. Ours is the party carrying out selfless struggle against old and decadent things, and young people invariably take the lead in throwing themselves into the selfless struggle. Lenin's instruction is still an encouragement spurring on the broad masses of Chinese youths to confront the new historical tasks.



Today we are happy to see that the great socialist cause led by the party has greatly aroused the broad masses of Chinese young people, as more and more young people have plunged into the torrent of construction and reform and become the most vital force in creating a new life and a new era. We can see that many young scientists, technicians, administrators, theoreticians, writers, and undergraduate and graduate students, keeping at heart the interests of both their own country and the whole world, are studying and working in a down-to-earth manner, and they are working with one heart and one soul with the party thinking about China's present and future and putting forward many valuable suggestions and opinions.

We also see that a large number of capable middle-aged and young leaders who dare to bring forth new ideas have come to the fore, playing a particularly important role in construction and reform in many regions, departments, and units. It should be pointed out, in particular, that the broad masses of young people, while actively transforming the objective world, are also striving to transform themselves by heightening their political consciousness, making themselves more proficient, and cultivating themselves to become a new generation of ethical, educated, and disciplined people with lofty ideals. Certainly this is what the party and the state expected to see. Today a widespread and sustained high level of study has already been created among the nation's young people. In addition to the 50 million college and middle school students studying in schools, 25 million other young people in the country are educating themselves through systemic self-study programs. Because of their diligent study, our young people have displayed enormous creativity in construction and reform, and they will continue to do so.

The history of the past 50 years or so proves that the CPC's correct leadership guarantees victories in the Chinese people's revolution and socialist construction. By relying on and leading the broad masses of people, the CPC not only has been good at destroying the old world, but also has been good at building a new one. History over the past 50 years or so also proves that the CPC's correct leadership also guarantees the development of the Chinese youth movements. The progressive youths during the "May 4th Movement" period learned from the victory of the Russian October Revolution that working class vanguards spiritually armed with Marxism and Leninism were essential for a successful Chinese revolution, and they contributed to the birth of the CPC. The "December 9th Movement" and the subsequent youth movements have time and again proven that, specifically because of the party's correct leadership and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, Chinese youths could play their vanguard role during the several crucial historical periods and could join the broad masses of workers and peasants in pushing history forward. As the vanguard of the working class, the CPC is a political party dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly, and this party is becoming stronger and stronger. There is no need for reticence regarding the fact that, although the CPC is the ruling party, there are indeed some party members who have abused their authority for personal benefit, and some party members have been contaminated with the abominable work style of behaving like overlords. Today, there has yet to be a fundamental change for the better in party style. Unhealthy practices, such as subjective and bureaucratic attitudes, which have separated party members from the masses, are still quite serious, and there are still all kinds of mistakes in our work. Our party has been exerting great efforts to eliminate the negative factors that weaken the ties between the party and the masses. You can be fully assured that our party will not compromise and concede in this struggle, which has a vital bearing on the life of our party. We wholeheartedly welcome the positive opinions and proposals you have put forward with the intention of strengthening the party's fighting power and improving the party's leadership. Your future and the party's future are inseparable. The party depends on young people, and young people can only find their motherland and their hopes from the Communist Party. This is an important guarantee for the victory of our cause.

During this great era of historical transition, the party and the state have once again placed their great hopes on this generation of young people who want to see a stronger nation. I wholeheartedly hope young people in our country will continue to render meritorious services for the future of our great motherland, for the happiness of the people, and for the victory of our socialist cause!

Glory belongs to the generation of young people who are carrying forward the revolutionary traditions and striving to create a socialist modern China!

MAO'S 1939 SPEECH ON 'DECEMBER 9TH' PUBLISHED

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[Speech by Mao Zedong: "The Great Significance of the December 9th Movement; delivered on 9 December 1939, at a rally in Yanan, to mark the 4th anniversary of the December 9th Movement]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrades: We hold a rally today to mark the 4th anniversary of the December 9th Movement. All the young people here are full of vigor and vitality. It is indeed a lively rally! More than one rally has been held in Yanan commemorating the December 9th Movement, but I was unable to attend any of them. I feel very excited that I can attend this one today.

I believe that things in China can be handled even better now. What must we do in China? We must oppose imperialism and the forces of darkness, as the Chinese people have been doing for 100 years since the Opium Wars. That is a long time. Although they have not fulfilled their task, it is, after all, much easier to deal with this matter now, because the Kuomintang diehards have greatly strengthened their anti-communist activities and struck at the progress in the field of culture.

(Footnote 1) (After the fall of Wuhan to the Japanese in October 1938, the Kuomintang gradually shifted the stress of its policy from resistance against Japan to opposing the CPC and the people. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth Kuomintang Central Committee, held in January 1939, formulated a policy of "melting communists," "preventing communists," "confining communists" and "opposing communists," and adopted a procedure for preventing and stopping the activities of other political parties." After April 1939, the Kuomintang successively started many anti-communist armed clashes, such as the Boshan massacre, the Queshan massacre, and the Pingjiang massacre; attacked and killed the cadres and fighters of the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army; and dispatched troops to encircle and blockade the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area. In December 1939, Yen Hsi-shan's troops in western Shanxi launched surprise attacks on an anti-Japanese dare-to-die corps led by the CPC and started the first anti-communist upsurge of the Kuomintang diehards. At the same time, the Kuomintang government energetically strengthened its fascist dictatorship. In the ideological and cultural fields, it stepped up news censorship; banned progressive newspapers, journals, and books; forced the reorganization or disbanding of anti-Japanese literary and art organizations; arrested and even killed anti-Japanese cultural workers; and persecuted progressive personages of the cultural circles.)

Some people have said now: It is hard to do things in China. Those people work hard to achieve progress, and they fight for the interests of the state and the nation. They are filled with enthusiasm and good intentions to straighten up the state and the nation. However, at the crucial moment of the war of resistance against Japan, they saw the dark shadows of surrender, splits, and retrogression cast by the diehards in their vicinity. Their efforts were restricted and suppressed in various ways. They invariably felt that it was hard to do things. This is one side of the matter.

We naturally resolutely oppose the perverse acts of the diehards. However, as far as the overall situation is concerned, we believe that compared with before, it is much easier, not more difficult, to do things in China now.

Why is that? We must explain this by the December 9th Movement we commemorate today.

First, what is the December 9th Movement, after all? You comrades all understand, and Comrade Li Chang has also explained it just now. However, we must further understand -- in what kind of political environment did it take place? What is its political significance? What kind of political impact does it have on China? By understanding these questions, we will be able to see that the situation in China is markedly different from that in the past and that it is much easier now, not more difficult, to do things in China than before.

After the 10,000 li Long March, the Red Army arrived in Wuqi Township, northern Shaanxi, in October 1935. The enemy was still attacking us then. In late November, that year we even won three battles in Fu County. (Footnote 2) (Fu County is some 60 kilometers south of Yanan in Shaanxi Province. The three battles were fought by the Red 1st Front Army in the Zhiluozen campaign west of Fu County. On 21 November 1935, the Red Army wiped out most of the enemy's 109th Division at Zhiluozen. On 23 November, the Red Army wiped out a regiment of the enemy's reinforcement, the 106th Division, in the Zhangjiamen area. On the 24th, the Red Army exterminated the remnants of the enemy's 109th Division, which were surrounded at Zhiluozen. Wuqi Township, located 120 km west (to the north) of Yanan, is now the seat of Wuqi County, Shaanxi Province.) While we were celebrating the victories, we heard the news about the December 9th Movement in Peiping on 10 December. How jubilant we were! The Red Army comrades completed such a great Long March, while the student comrades launched such a great national salvation movement in Peiping. Both were struggles for the liberation of the nation and the people and of direct significance in giving impetus to the war of resistance against Japan. In historical terms, the December 9th Movement was an extremely important aspect in preparing for the war of resistance against Japan.

Some people said: The December 9th Movement is not as good as the May 4th Movement. That is to say, the former is not as politically significant as the latter. Is this correct? No, it is incorrect. We believe they are of equally great significance.

The May 4th Movement was preparation for the northern expedition. The northern expedition would have been unthinkable without the May 4th Movement. Some people think the student movement is not powerful. But what are the facts? The May 4th Movement, launched by the broad masses of students, inspired the 3 June national strike by workers, shopkeepers, and students in their struggle against imperialism and the traitorous government and developed into a nationwide movement. After the May 4th Movement, the Communist Party of China was born, bringing about the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, whipping up the May 30th Movement, starting the northern expedition, and giving rise to the first great revolution. It is thus obvious that without the May 4th Movement, the first great revolution would have been impossible. The May 4th Movement indeed prepared public opinion, public support, and public thinking, and prepared the cadres for the first great revolution.

As for the December 9th Movement, it was preparation for the great war of resistance against Japan, similar to the May 4th Movement, which was preparation for the First Great Revolution. The December 9th Movement gave impetus to and prepared for the July 7th war of resistance against Japan.



Let us survey the circumstances surrounding the outbreak of the December 9th Movement. On the one hand, the movement broke out in the Kuomintang-ruled area where the Communist Party was considered absolutely powerless and illegitimate and during the war period of "suppression of the communists" by the reactionary Kuomintang when the communists were under military and cultural "encirclement and suppression." It is needless to recount the past hardships of the Communist Party and the Red Army during the so-called war of "suppression of the communists." Later, the Red Army embarked on the Long March. They traversed 25,000 li, [in actual distance] and people gave them "send-offs" from behind along the way. People also "greeted" them in the front and sent them "gifts" from the sky. The gifts were bombs. Notwithstanding the incessant "send-offs" and "greetings," the Red Army eventually arrived in northern Shaanxi. However, the enemy continued to deliver bullets as gifts from the front and the back. In other words, the Red Army was still under "encirclement and suppression" after their arrival in northern Shaanxi. Such were the circumstances of the military "encirclement and suppression." How about cultural "encirclement and suppression?" The enemy built "blockhouses" in school campuses, in books, newspapers and magazines, as well as in social, cultural, and educational organizations. They "advanced steadily and struck sure blows and entrenched themselves at every step." We can perceive this point simply by reading the writings by Mr Lu Xun. His militant essays criticizing social evils are in opposition to cultural "encirclement and suppression" and to the oppression of the thinking of the youth. On the other hand, the Japanese imperialists had occupied northeast China and were planning to "turn northern China into a social region," and were actively making preparations to destroy the whole of China.

Hence, the 450 million people clamored to fight Japanese imperialism. Yet, some people raised opposition. They also wanted to fight, but whom did they want to fight? The Communist Party, the young students, and the progressive people in the cultural circles. The common people throughout the country told them: You are going in the wrong direction. We firmly oppose you. Such is the other side of the circumstances for the outbreak of the December 9th Movement. The situation turned for the better after the outbreak of the December 9th Movement. The Xian Incident was peacefully resolved. The Kuomintang government's tactics of fighting the Communist Party instead of Japanese imperialism no longer worked. They were forced to abandon the policy to "suppress the communists" and veered round to the road of preparations for the war of resistance against aggression. This led to the convocation of the Third Kuomintang Central Committee Plenary Session and the formal declaration on the formation of the national united front against Japanese aggression. The December 9th Movement has rendered great contributions in this respect.

Here, we must pay particular attention to the close relationship between the Red Army's Long March and the December 9th Movement. The movement broke out when the Red Army marched north to fight against Japanese aggression and arrived in northern Shaanxi. The triumph of the Red Army's 25,000-li Long March assisted the movement, while the latter also rendered assistance to the Red Army. The combination of the two incidents brought about the war of resistance against aggression by the whole nation, rendered assistance to the Chinese nation, and furthered national interests.

The CPC Central Committee's 1 August declaration called on all the nation's people to fight against Japanese imperialism, and thereby spurred the development of the trend of national unity in the war of resistance against aggression. The December 9th Movement broke out when the CPC issued the 1 August declaration, the Red Army triumphantly arrived in northern Shaanxi, and the Japanese imperialists stepped up aggression against China. The broad masses of young students rose to oppose oppression by the authorities, to fight against Japanese imperialist aggression against China, and to demand both an end to the civil war and national unity against Japanese aggression. The outbreak of the movement caused a sensation throughout the country.

In coordination with the Red Army's northern expedition against Japanese aggression, the movement promoted peace at home and the war of resistance against Japan, and helped turn the movement against Japanese aggression into a national one. Hence, the December 9th Movement mobilized the entire nation against aggression. It made ideological and psychological preparations against aggression and prepared cadres for fighting the war of resistance against Japan. The relation between the December 9th Movement and the war of resistance against Japan is all the more conspicuous if we contrast it with the relation between the May 4th Movement and the northern expedition. Because the December 9th Movement is complemented by the triumph of the Red Army's Long March, the time separating the movement and the war of resistance is even shorter. In short, the December 9th Movement will become a very important event in Chinese history. After the outbreak of the movement and the war of resistance against Japan, China's anti-imperialist cause advanced more smoothly.

Second, it is easier now to oppose the forces of darkness that oppress young students and intellectuals, and the forces of darkness find it has become increasingly more difficult to oppress young students and intellectuals. The December 9th Movement proved this point. The forces of darkness attempted to oppress progressive ideas, but they inevitably failed in the end. Prior to the December 9th Movement, they had carried out 8 years of anti-communist education in a well-planned way. All school courses with a political inclination were, first of all, based on the principle of opposing communism and Marxism; teachers who were considered communists or Marxists were excluded and persecuted. From the second half of 1927 they carried out this education for as long as 8 years and, very unfortunately, the result was the "December 9th." This was, to be sure, extremely regrettable for those anti-communist gentlemen in the Kuomintang. Some people say that "December 9th" was a rebellion by the students. The students admitted this. It was indeed a rebellion. However, against whom did they rebel? They rebelled against their oppressors, those who suppressed their ideas, and those who preached the fake Three People's Principles. The purpose of their rebellion was to put into practice the real Three People's Principles, that is, the ones favoring alliance with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party and support for the peasants and workers. They rebelled to remove all obstacles in the way of implementing the Three People's Principles. Should they participate in such a rebellion? The answer is yes, yes, and yes.

Things in the world can be very strange. A person bumps his head against a nail on the wall, he is hurt, he strokes his head, and later he forgets all about it. You see, some people refused to recognize the May 4th Movement. Now, they do. Today some people still do not recognize the December 9th Movement. However, if the "May 4th" experience applies here, they cannot but recognize "December 9th" someday. If they persistently refuse to recognize it, then we should allow them to choose the last one of the 36 stratagems, that is, simply put, to ask them to beat it. The world is progressing forward; going backward won't do. The pigtail of the Chinese is a thing of the past; there is no pigtail for them to wear even if they want. Old, backward things cannot but collapse, to be replaced by new, progressive things. With the progressive trends, if people still do not recognize or even disdain the December 9th Movement, then there is no question that they will meet some bad luck someday.

Young students nowadays are more sensible. They are sharper than when I was a student. I went to school for a couple of years, and all I learned at that time was what the classics and Confucius preached. I was under the impression that all government officials and emperors were good. Later, I attended a Western-style school and was exposed to revolution. I learned that emperors were bad. I also learned that the capital of the United States is Washington, the capital of Britain in London, that  $X + Y = Z$ , and things like numerators, atoms, and electrons. Nowadays, you not only know this stuff but also about Marxism. At that time, I did not know who Marx was. This proves that you are now more progressive than we were.

When World War I broke out, the upper circles favored joining the Entente countries to help Britain and France fight against Germany and Austria. Their argument seemed impressive and logical, and they did deceive some people. When World War I ended, in 1918, China also convened a meeting in Beijing [as received] to mark the occasion. They erected, with great fanfare, a stone tablet with the inscription "Justice Triumphs."

(Footnote 3) (In November 1918, after the end of World War I, the people in Beijing dismantled the Von Ketteler Monument. Von Ketteler was the German minister killed in June 1900 during the Boxer Uprising. In accordance with the 1901 treaty, the Qing government apologized to Germany and erected a memorial monument for Von Ketteler north of Dongdan Archway. The Beijing people then erected the "Justice Triumphs" stone tablet in the central park (now renamed Zhongshan Park). After the founding of the People's Republic, the stone tablet was rebuilt into a "defend-peace" archway.)

Many people were confused at that time. However, times are different now. China is forever progressing forward. The Chinese people now understand world affairs and they understand revolution. They get this knowledge gradually; they knew little before, and they know a lot now. They understand that the wars of the imperialists are unjust and predatory by nature. They also understand the schemes and intrigues of the Japanese imperialists, the sinisterness and ruthlessness of the capitulationist clique and the diehards, and they understand democratic constitutional government.

They have a clear understanding, want progress and democracy, and want to participate in government and political affairs. However, to truly establish a democratic and constitutional government everyone needs to come forward to struggle. In order to establish such a government, youths, students, workers, and peasants throughout the country must join hands in the struggle. People have become wise now, and they are not to be fooled easily. They all keep their eyes wide open (Footnote 4) (The word "wide open" here is in Hunan dialect in the original) to see who is withholding democracy, who wants a split, who wants to surrender and who wants retrogression.

In "Gods and Heroes," Jiang Ziya had an unworthy junior fellow apprentice by the name of Shen Gongbao, whose face was on the back of his head and whose eyes therefore were looking backward. (Footnote 5) (Jiang Ziya is the leading character in "Gods and Heroes" who assisted King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty in launching a punitive expedition against King Zou. Shen Gongbao is a character who went against the historical trend, and opposed the punitive expedition launched by Jiang Ziya and King Wu against King Zou.) At present, there are a number of "Shen Gongbao's," or retrogressionists, hidden in the anti-Japanese camp. They want to drag China backward. They are a reactionary force oppressing the progressive force in China today. Let's say that they have the freedom to oppress. Nevertheless, the broad masses of youths, workers, and peasants in China have another kind of freedom -- the freedom to resist reactionary forces. We do not permit reactionary forces to drag China backward. Can we stop them? Yes, we can, because the people in China today are not to be deceived easily. At present, most people do not permit them to oppress, surrender, divide, and go backward; and most people want to oppose their oppression, persistently resist Japanese aggression, unify, and make progress. Let us wait and see how those "Shen Gongbao's" are going to end it all.

Third, what is the relationship between the December 9th Movement and the CPC? The CPC no doubt played a backbone role in the December 9th Movement. It would have been impossible for the December 9th Movement to take place if the CPC had not played that backbone role.



First of all, the CPC's 1 August declaration had provided the youths and students with a clear and definite political principle. Next, the arrival of the Red Army in northern Shaanxi had promoted the national salvation movement in northern China. The third factor was the direct leadership of the CPC Northern Bureau and CPC organizations in Shanghai. It was in such a situation that the December 9th Movement started, gained momentum at various levels in China and became a great political force for an all-people national salvation movement. Youths and students were like the wood fueling the December 9th Movement, and all we needed then was a match to ignite it.

Who struck the match? The CPC did. Since its founding, the CPC has integrated itself with youths, students, and intellectuals. Therefore, only by standing together with the CPC can youths, students, and intellectuals embark on a correct road. The intellectuals will not have great strength, nor can they make great accomplishments if they do not integrate themselves with the workers and the peasants. The revolutionary ranks will not be able to make great accomplishments either if they do not include intellectuals. Only when intellectuals have correctly integrated themselves with the workers and the peasants, can we have invincible strength.

Therefore, intellectuals should integrate themselves with the CPC, the broad masses of workers and peasants, the revolutionary armed forces, the 8th Route Army, and the New 4th Army. The CPC members should make it clear to our sympathizers that the CPC welcomes intellectuals very much and wants to unite with them. Of course, we should oppose a few bad intellectuals who sabotage our revolution, the intellectuals who commit treason, and the "Shen Gongbao-type" intellectuals. It is a crime not to oppose such intellectuals, and to oppose them is in the interests of the nation and the people.

At present, many young intellectuals have no freedom, nor the right to travel. For instance, there are many roadblocks along the road from Xian to Yanan, making it very difficult for young intellectuals to get to Yanan. Instead, the young intellectuals have been rounded up and taken to the "training centers" in concentration camps, because they do not have the same weapon, horse and martial art skills as Guan Yu did. (Footnote 6) (Guan Yu, a character in the novel "Three Kingdoms," had a famous weapon and a famous horse. With them, he killed six enemy generals and went through five passes guarded by enemy troops.) It seems that it is difficult to solve this problem.

However, things will be easy if the intellectuals integrate themselves with the 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army, and the guerrillas, or in other words, if the pen and the rifle are integrated. With such an integration, we will have no fear of any imperialists and diehard elements. With such an integration, will those dogs dare to come to bite us?

Since the Opium Wars, the Chinese people have had 100 years of experience in the struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces. With the addition of the CPC's 18 years of experience in struggle, what can't we do? So, things in China are easier to do now than before. We must resist Japanese aggression until we win a final victory, overthrow Japanese imperialism, and found a democratic republic. At present, the imperialists and "Shen Gongbao's" are still constantly obstructing us from doing so. Don't worry. We have become wise and have strength. We are no longer the people of yesterday, but the people of today. Imperialists and "Shen Gongbao's," it is time for you to scam.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES CORRECT VIEW OF RECTIFICATION

HK280828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "'Thunderclaps' and 'Raindrops'"]

[Text] Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong spoke on views of party rectification when holding a forum with teachers and students of Zhengzhou University. He said that some people hold that only a few people have been punished in the course of party rectification, they are not satisfied with the rectification, and it has failed to solve problems. But when I went down I heard the masses expressing views that were quite favorable. They said that in this rectification, "the thunderclaps have not been too loud and the raindrops not too small. It is good."

"The thunderclaps have not been too loud and the raindrops not too small" is a figure of speech regarding the previous period of party rectification. Thunderclap indicates momentum and raindrops the results; there has to be some momentum, but the results are the most important thing. The masses ardently hope that the rain of party rectification will wash away the dirt and make everything moist; as for the thunderclaps, it is better for them to be a bit too soft than a bit too loud.

It is now 3 years since party rectification began in the second half of 1983. The first stage has been completed and the second is now under way. In viewing the results of party rectification, we cannot just see whether a number of people have been toppled, but rather whether the tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization have been genuinely completed. We were accustomed for many years to organizing campaigns. Targets were set up, lids were lifted, everything was on a spectacular scale, and slogans shook the sky; even today all this remains fresh in everyone's memory. After such a campaign, a few bad people had not necessarily been toppled, while some good people had indeed been purged. This caused very great after-effects. This is a lesson of history we must always remember. The current party rectification, whether in goals and tasks or in spirit and methods, is certainly different from past political campaigns. The party is rectified, not people, and even for people who have made mistakes, including serious ones, the intention is to cure them, not to purge them.

It is necessary to stick to principles, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, and solve problems, but we should certainly not punish people any more. This is an outstanding expression of the normalization of the political line attained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Whether criticizing the erroneous idea of "two whatevers" or instituting the agricultural production responsibility system, this is the correct principle and method we have adopted; we have not defined people as various types of element. The erroneous idea of "two whatevers" has been cleared away, and the responsibility systems have been popularized in the rural areas. While mobilizing the enthusiasm of the peasant masses, we have not struck down or discredited any group. The results have been very good, and this is a successful experience. In party rectification, whether in conducting comparison and examination by party members or in weeding out "people of three categories," we have not forced everyone to go through the ordeal or created a tense atmosphere in which everyone feels threatened. The minds of the great majority of party members are at ease, and those who have been criticized and punished have been generally submissive. In criticizing erroneous "leftist" ideas, we must not go in any more for merciless attacks and savage struggle. This is the demand of the CPC Central Committee and is also the desire of party members.

Some comrades hold that party rectification does not in any case mean launching a campaign, and adopt a perfunctory attitude toward it. This is wrong. We affirm that "thunderclaps not too loud and raindrops not too small" is good and better than "loud thunderclaps and small raindrops" or "only thunder without rain." There must be a sufficient and soaking rain. Some comrades who have made mistakes of various kinds were originally panic-stricken when they heard that party rectification was coming; however, seeing the situation up to now in party rectification, they feel that this is not so and there is no need to be so nervous. They then regard their mistakes as unimportant and even persist in them and repeat them. Of course it is not necessary to be panic-stricken regarding party rectification, but it is also wrong to regard it as of no importance. We must uphold the principle of not rectifying people while carrying out party rectification, but we certainly cannot avoid involving specific people and things. The central decision on party rectification points out: "On the basis of seriously studying the documents and enhancing ideological understanding, it is necessary to launch criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between right and wrong, correct errors, and purify the organization." It is essential to distinguish between right and wrong, correct errors, and purify the organization, otherwise the work will have been done in a superficial way.

Not rectifying people while carrying out party rectification certainly does not mean abandoning active ideological struggle and pursuing the notion of "you are good, I am good, everyone is good." We must certainly not be weak and ineffectual in dealing with "people of the three categories" of the "Cultural Revolution," the few people who even today still stubbornly resist the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those who pay no heed to party discipline and state law and indulge in unhealthy trends in a big way while carrying out rectification. We must criticize, punish, or expel them from the party, as appropriate. The masses ardently hope that "raindrops not too small" will serve to deal severely with these people.

The masses have very high hopes in party rectification. Both after rectification has concluded and while it is still underway, people are observing and comparing to see whether any changes have taken place, and how great the changes, in their area, department, and unit before and after rectification. They are in particular comparing the changes in work style and methods of the leading organs and leading cadres. People ardently hope that the "raindrops" of party rectification will fall on everyone. Every party member, and especially those holding leadership posts, must take practical action to plow and sow in the rain during party rectification, to let people see the results of party rectification and perceive that we are worthy Communist Party members.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON POPULARIZING LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

HK281430 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Fundamental Measure To Deepen the Citizens' Concept of the Legal System"]

[Text] The 13th Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee adopted the "resolution on popularizing basic legal knowledge among the citizens." This will effectively promote the work of popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens in various localities. Seriously implementing this resolution and popularizing legal knowledge among all citizens who are able to receive education within 5 years is a fundamental measure for deepening the citizens' concept of the legal system and is also major step for promoting the building of the two civilizations.



In June this year, the CPC Central Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Justice jointly held a national work conference on publicizing laws and carrying out legal education. The meeting discussed and arranged work in this regard. At present, the People's Congress standing committees in more than 20 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have made resolutions on popularizing legal knowledge, and the party committee propaganda departments and government judicial departments in these provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have also worked out concrete plans for promoting this work. Many localities and departments have adopted various methods to conduct legal system propaganda and to popularize legal knowledge. Their activities are welcomed by the vast number of grass-roots cadres and ordinary people.

The resolution of the NPC Standing Committee points out that legal education should be conducted mainly among cadres, especially leading cadres, and among young people. This is completely correct. Cadres should take the lead in studying laws, abiding by laws, and enforcing laws and should really carry out the principles of strictly observing and enforcing the laws and punishing all lawbreakers. Only thus can they lead the masses to study and observe laws and to bravely fight against all kinds of lawbreaking activities. Therefore, cadres, especially leading cadres, must learn more deeply than other people in the present drive to study legal knowledge and must be models of studying, observing, and strictly implementing laws.

Along with the in-depth development of the economic structural reforms and the modernization process, and along with the gradual development of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, state management of work in all fields will gradually be based on various laws and policies rather than merely based on policies as before. The state's management activities in all fields will be codified into law. If cadres, especially leading cadres, do not understand law, they will not be able to meet the requirements of modern administrative, economic, cultural, and educational management, and will run into snags and be frustrated everywhere in their work. Therefore, legal knowledge should first be popularized among cadres, especially leading cadres. This will not only reduce cadres' violations of law and discipline, but will also raise cadres' modern management level and improve the quality of our cadre ranks.

At present, juvenile delinquency is still a noticeable social problem. There are various reasons for juvenile delinquency. One of the important reasons is that many young people do not understand the law and lack basic legal knowledge and the concept of the legal system. In view of this state of affairs, when strengthening education in ideals, morality, and discipline among young people, various localities and departments concerned should, in light of the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, strengthen legal education among young people by adopting various forms and methods that are suited to youthful characteristics so as to enable them to acquire necessary legal knowledge and to have an idea of what they should do and what they should not do. Through legal education, young people will have an idea of what actions are legal and what actions constitute a violation of law and constitute a crime, so that they may cultivate a good habit of observing laws. The proper handling of legal education among young people will be conducive to their healthy growth, to the development of the modernization process and the economic structural reforms, and to the maintenance of fine public conduct and fine social order. We should include this work in our routine work agenda and should handle it effectively.

The NPC Standing Committee's resolution points out that in the course of popularizing legal knowledge, stress should be laid on young people, because young people represent the hope and the future of our country, and they are a new force and a reserve force on various fronts.

In order to build our country into a socialist power with a high degree of civilization and democracy, we must train young people in our country into a new generation of communist people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a sense of discipline. We ardently hope that young people will actively and conscientiously study legal knowledge in connection with the realities so as to increase their ability to build and manage our modern country.

Popularizing basic legal knowledge among the citizens is an important affair in our people's political life, and is also an important part of our socialist civilization. This work is related to all fields of our social life and is related to thousands and thousands of households. It is an arduous task. We believe that as long as party committees and people's governments at all levels can effectively strengthen their leadership over this work and seriously carry out the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee with the cooperation of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, the plan of popularizing basic legal knowledge among citizens who are able to receive education within 5 years will certainly be fulfilled successfully.

#### BEIJING REVIEW VIEWS SOCIALIST ETHICS, CULTURE

OW301229 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 25 Nov 85 p 4, 5

[Text] Many foreigners are concerned about what effects China's stress on socialist ethics and culture will have on its policy of opening to the outside world. Before answering, let it be said that we think stressing socialist ethics will have only good effects on the open policy.

While carrying out socialist economic construction, China also emphasizes education, science, culture, revolutionary ideal, morals, collectivism, serving the people and good relationships between individuals. The Chinese people call the former material civilization and the latter socialist ethics and culture.

In recent years, China has promoted the programme of "Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty" among its people. (The five areas to be stressed are: decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals; the four points for beautification are: the mind, language, behaviour and environment). The Chinese government has set the month of March every year as "Socialist Ethics and Courtesy Month." At this time ideological and political work is strengthened among staff members, workers, peasants and students, who are all urged to have revolutionary ideals, sound morals, good education and a strong sense of discipline. All these are connected with socialist ethics and culture.

Because of efficient work being done in this field, many model individuals and units have emerged. However, viewed from the country as a whole, the effect does not live up to what is desired. For example, the unhealthy tendency to "put money above all else," which goes against socialist ethics, has somewhat spread among certain people. In pursuit of personal interest, some people raise prices without authorization, sell faked goods, break laws and discipline, accept bribes, embezzle funds and sell pornographic materials. In view of this situation, at its recent national conference the Communist Party of China once again underlined the importance of building socialist ethics and culture.

It should be noted that the open policy has exerted a positive influence on Chinese people. Closer ties with the outside world broaden people's minds, and this is conducive to overcoming feudal ideas and eliminating backwardness.

On the other hand, however, it is true that with the adoption of the open policy, some decadent ideas and undesirable things have also been brought in.

China will never again close its door simply because of negative outside influence. Economic construction, the development of socialist ethics and culture and the open policy are indispensable to socialist modernization. Socialism should eliminate poverty. To speed up socialist economic development, we must draw foreign funds and introduce advanced sciences and technologies from abroad. To do so requires an open policy. But material wealth alone doesn't mean socialism. Socialism must wipe out all social evils and corrupt phenomena rooted in capitalism and other exploitative systems. At the same time, socialism must establish new ideologies, morals and ethics to match the system of public ownership, which reflect a high level of ethics and culture. It can be said that material wealth is the foundation for modernization, while socialist ethics and culture guarantee the socialist direction and the open policy provides a shortcut to modernization. Therefore, combating decadent ideology while opening to the outside world is a long-term Chinese policy.

Correcting the party's style of work is the key link to promoting socialist ethics and culture. Recently, the party's work style has improved to some degree. For example, the practice of seeking truth from facts has been carried forward, correct policies have been adopted and a democratic style has been promoted. There are, however, some dark sides. Some party members and leading cadres pursue personal interest by abusing their power, and bureaucracy and anarchism still exist. The ongoing campaign of party consolidation will lead to the fundamental improvement of the party's style of work which will in turn bring a change in the social mores. In the economic field people are encouraged to cultivate good professional morality and abide by laws and discipline and to resist all kinds of dishonest practices. In cultural circles better works of literature, art, music and drama are being produced to meet the people's needs, while bad intellectual products are opposed and resisted.

Negative phenomena conflicting with socialist ethics and culture obstruct the proper implementation of the open policy. For example, two years ago the government decided to open Hainan Island (China's second largest island after Taiwan) to the outside world in order to import foreign funds and advanced technologies and to tap local resources and gradually establish a rational economic structure unique to the island. Hainan authorities, however, proceeding from their local interests, violated state regulations and resold a large number of imported automobiles for a fat profit in only a little more than one year. This practice disrupted the country's plan and delayed the island's economic development. When the central government discovered the wrongdoing, it promptly corrected the error and punished the local leaders involved. Hainan now is headed in the right direction.

Some foreign business people hope China has a sound environment for investment and construction. We think a good environment not only includes material content, such as preferential treatment and good service facilities, but should also include the development of a society's ethics and culture. Socialist ethics imply not only a rich and colourful cultural life, they also require good social order, healthy social tendencies and honest people. And no doubt they will help promote the implementation of the country's open policy.

#### XU XIANGQIAN ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW011245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Qiuliang and XINHUA reporter Zhao Yanqi: "Kind Feelings Fill Liuyin Street -- An Account of Comrade Xu Xiangqian's Concern for Army-Civilian Joint Efforts in Building Spiritual Civilization."]

[Excerpts] Beijing 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- It is still fresh in the people's minds how, when the PRC's 35th founding anniversary was celebrated in Beijing, a beautifully decorated float moved slowly past Tiananmen Square.



An inscription, "The Army-civilian civilized street of Liuyin," hung on both sides of the float. It was written by Comrade Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission. On the rostrum at Tiananmen, Marshal Xu smiled and waved at the float.

Recently, Marshal Xu heard a detailed report on joint Army-civilian efforts in promoting spiritual civilization in Liuyin Street. He pointed out: "Joint Army-civilian activities to build spiritual civilization must be continued vigorously and perseveringly, and efforts must be made to upgrade their quality." His advice was in fact a call that joint Army-civilian efforts in building spiritual civilization be further continued. In response to the call, the Beijing Garrison Command, on 5 November, adopted a decision to call on its subordinate units to further promote the building of spiritual civilization throughout Beijing Municipality.

It was the early spring of 1983. A few hundred commanders and fighters of a regiment under the Beijing Garrison Command, singing loudly, marched in high spirits to Liuyin Street to help residents improve sanitation. In the joint Army-civilian effort, more than 10 tons of accumulated garbage was removed from the street.

One day, Marshal Xu happily told the garrison fighters: "You have done the right thing. Jointly building spiritual civilization by the Army and civilians indicates that our Army's glorious tradition is being further carried forward in the new period, and is in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress."

It was 14 March 1983. The old marshal took up his brush, dipped it in black ink, and wrote the inscription, "The Army-civilian effort in building spiritual civilization in Liuyin Street. At the same time, Marshal Xu issued the call: "Soldiers and civilians should work hand in hand to build the civilized street of Liuyin."

It was a dark night. Trying to rescue a drowning person, a security guard named Yuan Mandun dived five times into the water. In the end, he lost his own life.

Marshal Xu told other security guards: "Mandun was a good comrade. He was a Lei Feng-type soldier. We should learn from his deeds and guide the joint Army-civilian effort in building spiritual civilization onto the path of promoting new communist ethics and customs." When a statue of Comrade Yuan Mandun was erected in the middle of the street to commemorate him, Marshal Xu wrote an inscription for the statue. It reads: "Martyr Yuan Mandun, an outstanding security guard."

The soldiers and civilians in Liuyin Street lived up to the expectations of Marshal Xu. Their joint efforts in building spiritual civilization have borne rich fruits.

In the past, there were few trees on Liuyin Street, there was no harmony among its residents; and crime was a frequent occurrence. Today in Liuyin Street, green willow trees provide comfortable shade; there are fragrant flowers everywhere; there is unity among soldiers and civilians; no crime has been reported in 3 years running; 70 percent of the families have been named "five-good families"; and the standard of social conduct has improved immensely as everyone is trying to be a civilized citizen.

Many people have written letters, poems, and songs to praise Liuyin Street and the joint Army-civilian effort to build spiritual civilization there and also to express their high respect for Marshal Xu Xiangqian.

PLA'S HAN HUAIZHI VISITS GANSU MILITARY DISTRICT

OW300635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 28 Nov 85

[By reporters Gu Yuezhong and Wang An]

[Excerpt] Lanzhou, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- In the course of the reform, in which the People's Armed Forces departments are being incorporated into the local establishments, large numbers of cadres in the county People's Armed Forces departments, who have spent many years working in the frontier and minority areas, have volunteered to settle down in the localities where they used to work with their respective units, continuing to perform exploits in developing and building the great northwest region. This was revealed at the recent discussion meeting held by the Gansu Provincial Military District on ideological and political work in connection with the transfer of the People's Armed Forces departments to local government.

Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, paid a special visit to the Gansu Military District, during his recent inspection tour of the Lanzhou Military Region, to hear the military district's report on work in this respect. He praised these People's Armed Forces departments cadres for knowing and giving consideration to the interests of the whole situation, stressing party spirit, and observing discipline. He urged them to continue to carry forward the fine tradition of choosing to work only in places of hardship, and act as the builders and developers of the hardship areas.

The Gansu Provincial Military District started the work of transferring the People's Armed Forces departments to the control of the local governments in June this year. The party committee of the provincial military district has used the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission to unify the thinking of all cadres of the People's Armed Forces departments and called on them to employ good ideas, good work style and good work foundation during the transfer. Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial military regional party committee have respectively visited the various country People's Armed Forces departments to carry out meticulous ideological work there. They summed up and popularized the experiences of the advanced units and individuals. They educated the People's Armed Forces departments cadres in cherishing lofty ideals, showing an ardent love for their "second hometown" and the cause of the People's Armed Forces, and consciously making sacrifices and contributions in the interests of the revolution.

AIR FORCE IMPLEMENTS RETIREMENT PLAN FOR PILOTS

OW011558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 1 Dec 85

[By reporter Sun Maoqing]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- With Central Military Commission approval, the Air Force has implemented a retirement plan for airmen. In line with streamlining and reorganizing troops, air units of the Air Force have arranged for some older and physically unfit pilots to retire from flying duty. A strong contingent of younger and more combat-ready airmen is growing in the People's Air Force.

Flying is highly strenuous work, requiring mental and physical effort. Airmen are expected to have not only a high sense of political awareness and a spirit of total devotion, they must also have strong bodies.

In the past, the Air Force had not set a specific age limit on flying, resulting in some older pilots not leaving flight posts in time. This not only hampered the transfer of limited equipment and funds to be used in training young pilots and raising combat-readiness, it also affected flight safety. The party committee of the Air Force persists in the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts; and after broad investigations and repeated study, the age limits for pilots of fighter, attack, bomber, and transport planes were established. Various air units are called on to earnestly implement this new system in coordination with the troop streamlining and reorganization so as to accelerate Air Force modernization.

The party committee of the Air Force showed great concern for the retired airmen and tried to make job and livelihood arrangements for them so that they would continue to make contributions in their new posts.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR MA HONG DISCUSSES INVESTMENT

OW220913 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- How can we maintain the current excellent situation in China characterized by substantial financial and economic improvements? According to Ma Hong, director general of the Economic, Technical, and Social Development Research Center under the State Council, it is important to enforce the complete set of mutually coordinative investment policies formulated and perfected by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and strictly control the overextended scope of investment in fixed assets, particularly in capital construction, to facilitate economic structural reforms and ensure a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Addressing a recent national seminar on investment policies, Ma Hong noted: Problems that have arisen since the fourth quarter of 1984, including excessive growth rates of industrial production, credit loans, and consumption funds, as well as huge price hikes are directly linked to the overextended scope of investment in fixed assets, especially in capital construction. Concerned with these problems, the party Central Committee and the State Council have renewed their pleas for controlling the scope of investment.

Investments are made in both fixed and liquid assets. Analyzing the situation, Ma Hong said: Investment comes from cumulative funds of the national income. Our experience in carrying out domestic and overseas construction projects tells us that investment growth should proceed nearly as fast as or slightly faster than that of the national income. The growth of investment in fixed assets should not overtake that of production means, particularly that of energy, raw materials, communications, and transport, as well as that of consumption means. This is because about 40 percent of the investment in fixed assets must be converted into consumption funds.

Ma Hong said: In implementing the principles of the party Central Committee and the State Council for controlling the scope of investment in fixed assets, the pressing task now is to consider and assess the prevailing situation, and draw up and finalize a complete set of investment measures tailored to China's needs.



FUZHOU COURT SENTENCES 20 ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

OW270935 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Fuzhou City Intermediate People's Court on the morning of 26 November openly pronounced legal judgment on 11 cases of serious economic crime and meted out punishment to 20 criminals. (Zheng Xin), a criminal who engaged in speculation and profiteering, was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of his political rights for life. From the end of 1984 to June 1985, he and some others manufactured some 25,000 kilograms of fake (Luo-jing-ta)-brand monosodium glutamate and obtained illegal profits amounting to more than 20,000 yuan.

(Lu Guoyang), also a criminal who engaged in speculation and profiteering, was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of his political rights for life. From August 1984 to March 1985, he illegally resold commodities in short supply such as color TV sets, motorcycles, refrigerators and video recorders, with the total amount of his business transactions exceeding 1 million yuan. He was charged with seriously violating state industrial and commercial management laws and regulations. (Huang Weisheng), former chief of the administrative section of the Fujian Provincial Foreign Trade Corporation, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of his political rights for 3 years. Taking advantage of his position, he colluded with (Lin Zhengen), a self-employed bricklayer, in accepting bribes amounting to some 19,000 yuan in a little over 4 years. The money was squandered away on women. (Lin Zhengen) was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW290319 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The 6th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began its 16th Session in Nanjing on the morning of 27 November. Chairman Chu Jiang presided over the plenary session. The Standing Committee members adopted an agenda for the meeting after Chu Jiang gave an explanation of it. The agenda includes study of the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates; examination and discussion of the draft of the regulations governing the work of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; listening to a briefing on Jiangsu's 1985 economic situation to be made by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government; listening to reports on the implementation of the patent law and the medicine management law, on actions and plans to popularize 9-year compulsory education, and on the province's Overseas Chinese affairs; and holding a by-election for NPC deputies.

Chairman Chu Jiang said at the meeting: In the preceding period, we have studied the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. At this meeting, we will seriously and thoroughly discuss them and further understand them. In the course of study and discussion, we should take reality into account; unite our understanding with the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates; and treat the guidelines, basic principles, and general policies of the conference as the guidance for the local people's congress standing committees from now on.

Vice Chairman He Binghao conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the 13th Session of the NPC Standing Committee and a forum of responsible persons of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional people's congress standing committees held after the 13th session. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, Hong Peilin, and Li Zhizhong. Present as nonvoting delegates were Vice Governor Yang Yongyi; responsible comrades of the Provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the departments concerned under the provincial government; responsible comrades of all city people's congress standing committees; and 2 provincial People's Congress deputies.

SICHUAN URGES DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK281350 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] From 21 to 25 November, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Daxian County on the work concerning mountainous areas. The meeting correctly analyzed the situation of the mountainous areas, summed up and exchanged experiences, and seriously studied the new situation and new problems. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Chunfu, vice governor, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and particularly after the implementation of a series of policies formulated by the provincial CPC Committee meeting on the provision of relief held in July last year, the province has mobilized the initiative of various sectors, and has expedited the readjustment of the rural industrial structure, the development of town and township enterprises, construction of transportation and water supply, the pace of developing intellectual resources, and the work of helping the poor. Therefore, a new situation has developed in the mountainous areas, where economic development has been boosted. According to the statistics of 43 counties in the mountainous areas, their gross [words indistinct] output value this year will be about 10 percent more than last year. Their per capita income will be over 20 yuan more than last year.

The meeting pointed out: This is only the beginning. In order to put an end to the backward situation of the mountainous areas, we still have to carry out this arduous task and struggle hard. The meeting stressed: In strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, we must presently focus on making a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and the general mood of society. The key to correcting the general mood of society rests with the correction of party work style. We must follow the plans of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and do well by stages and in groups in the party rectification of rural grass-roots organizations. The meeting urged the cadres working in the mountainous areas to serve the local people wholeheartedly, to go down to realities, to help the poor by soliciting opinions from the rich, and to carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner, so that they can further develop the mountainous areas.

XIZANG CPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

## Discusses Wu Jinghua Speech

HK280209 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The important 26 November speech of Xizang Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua has evoked a strong response at the enlarged meeting of the committee's Standing Committee. On 27 November, the participating comrades pledged their resolve to do more good and practical deeds for attaining the goal of proceeding from Xizang's reality in everything, doing everything to develop Xizang's productive forces, and doing everything for the happiness of the people of Xizang.

Xuekang Tudengnima, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said: Comrade Wu Jinghua's speech is actually the summation of this meeting. He has said what is in our minds and seized on the problems currently in need of urgent solution in Xizang. I believe that after this meeting a vigorous situation of flourishing development in all sectors will emerge throughout the region. (Ziren Zhe), deputy director of the regional religion bureau, said: Comrade Wu Jinghua spoke on religion and implementing the policies on intellectuals. He spoke with acuteness and depth on these issues. We should deeply ponder his words. In the past some comrades developed mental knots whenever religion or the united front were mentioned. How could they do their work properly then?

(Xiqu Zhuolong), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, said: Wu Jinghua's remarks on the religion question will not only warm the hearts of religious believers but will also unite still more of the masses. This is because the facts have proved that the party policies accord with realities.

(Wang Tingliang), Political commissar of the Xizang People's Armed Police Corps, said: Implementing the policies on intellectuals is very important. Xizang cannot develop and the people cannot become rich without knowledge and intellectuals. At present the intellectuals cannot be attracted in and cannot take firm root. In view of this, we must emancipate our minds, enhance the position of intellectuals, and develop our productive forces as soon as possible.

A number of comrades said: At present we must get a vigorous grasp of serious dereliction of responsibility and bureaucratism. To do so fully accords with Xizang realities. It is a fact that there are a few cadres who cannot tackle major matters, do not want to tackle minor ones, and just muddle along from day to day. We cannot fulfill the heavy tasks facing us with this kind of mental approach.

#### Pledge To Conduct Reforms

HK300351 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Comrades who attended the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee pledged at the conclusion of the meeting on 29 November to make every effort to study and implement its spirit, avoid disappointing the hopes of the cadres and people of all nationalities in the region, and bring about new progress in all work. This meeting, which was a great success, lasted 15 days. However, the comrades held: We cannot just be satisfied with having held a successful meeting. More important, we must implement its spirit well. In order to concentrate efforts to this end, the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided that its members will take no vacation this winter and next spring. It has also demanded that the numbers one and two persons in the regional organs and the prefectures and cities do the same.

When the meeting concluded on 29 November, the comrades discussed how to carry out reform of the structure, carry out readjustment of the leadership groups, and promote economic construction and structural reform. They held: In light of Xizang realities, there is no way out for the region unless we carry out structural reforms. The region's population is only 1 million plus. The superstructure is not suited to the economic foundation. We must therefore summon up resolve to promote structural reform. We cannot take account of selfish interests and departmental interests. We must bear the overall situation in mind. However, we must not be too hasty in carrying out reform. We must advance steadily.

The meeting made arrangements for economic construction and reform of the economic structure. The comrades held: The main thing is to proceed to carry out the work with confidence on the basis of profound understanding.

#### Station Commentary

HK300357 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: "Eliminate Leftist Influence and Correct the Ideological Line"]

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, which was of concern to the party members and masses throughout the region, has victoriously concluded. This was an extremely important meeting convened at a crucial moment in the development of work in Xizang.



The decision of the central authorities on readjusting the leading members of the regional CPC Committee was read out at the meeting. This has provided the organizational guarantee for creating a new situation in work in Xizang.

Guided by the idea of eliminating leftist influence and correcting the ideological line, the participants seriously studied the spirit of the three central meetings. In close connection with Xizang realities, they carried out further total negation of the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminated leftist ideological influence, and further corrected the ideological line. They made a correct evaluation of the region's good situation in politics, economics, and reform, and seriously analyzed the problems facing us. They proposed views and suggestions on overcoming difficulties and continuing to advance, studied and made arrangements for the main tasks this winter and next spring, and discussed the initial ideas on the region's Seventh 5-Year Plan. This was a very successful meeting. It was a meeting of unifying thinking, strengthening confidence, and clearing the way to forge ahead.

The participants unanimously held: The regional CPC Committee has regarded further negating the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminating leftist ideological influence, and further correcting our ideological line as the central topic of this meeting. In this it has grasped the vital point in current work in the region. Many comrades set out the expressions of leftism, discussed the harm done by this trend, and found its roots. They profoundly felt that in leftism lies the crux of all our problems. It is the main ideological obstacle on our way of advance.

In studying and implementing the spirit of the three central meetings, we must act in connection with Xizang realities. Work in Xizang has now entered a period of steady development in which, guided by the spirit of the three central meetings, we are further implementing the central authorities' series of instructions on work in Xizang, thoroughly eliminating leftist influence, basing everything on Xizang reality, carrying out all-round reform, and harmonizing the various relationships. In all these tasks, we must first solve the problem of further correcting the ideological line. Otherwise it is impossible to unify people's thinking, and we will have no common language on questions of the situation, invigoration, opening up, building spiritual civilization, and cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the latter by the former. Thus we will be unable to succeed in working in concert to produce great new plans.

An extremely important issue in further correcting the ideological line in our region is to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution. Leading central comrades have repeatedly stressed that we must draw a clear demarcation line against leftist ideas on all major issues, and especially on the policies on nationalities, religion, the united front, and intellectuals. In this way we will be able to make a success of work in the region.

Work in Xizang suffered sabotage during the 10 years of turmoil. The series of correct principles and policies laid down for Xizang by the CPC Central Committee since the peaceful liberation, and the successful experiences created by the party and government organs in the course of implementing these principles and policies, were erroneously criticized. In particular, in ideological line, and idea that Xizang is a nationality autonomous region with special characteristics was denied. Vigorous criticism was leveled at the so-called theory that Xizang is a special case and at the correct principle of cautious and steady development. This seriously confused the thinking of the cadres and masses and caused tremendous losses to Xizang in politics, economics, culture, and social development. The people of Xizang suffered, as did the people everywhere else in the country.

As a result of several years of work in bringing order out of chaos and conducting education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the understanding of the cadres and masses has been enhanced to a certain extent. However, due to the fact that we were not thorough in making up for the missed lesson in discussing the criterion of truth, and education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution has not been conducted in sufficient depth in party rectification, there are still many comrades who even today have not distinguished between right and wrong, and leftist ideological influence still exists in many respects.

In nationality relations, the problem of neglecting the use of written and spoken nationality language still exists. There are also many problems in respecting the customs of the minority-nationality masses. Some people often even do things detrimental to nationality unity. In work concerning religion, some comrades take too serious a view of the differences in belief between the patriotic figures in religious circles and the masses of believers on the one hand and ourselves on the other. They thus neglect and even negate their fundamental point in common with us in preserving the unity of the motherland, developing Xizang's economy, and building the socialist motherland.

Instead of regarding figures in the nationalities, in religious circles, and on the patriotic front as a part of the laboring people, an important component part of the intellectuals in Xizang, and an important force in the region's economic and cultural construction, some comrades take all kinds of erroneous views of them, with the result that the party's policies on religion and the united front cannot be completely implemented. In the past the region lagged rather far behind in implementing policies on intellectuals. Even today some comrades harbor all kinds of prejudices against intellectuals, especially old Tibetan intellectuals, and have not fully brought their role into play. Thus on the one hand we are severely short of talent, and on the other there is a waste of talent.

The influence of the Great Cultural Revolution is not just confined to these aspects. For instance, some cadres, and even leading cadres, are still accustomed to regarding things from the viewpoints common during the Great Cultural Revolution and thus reach some conclusions that are out of step with the era. It is even the case that the vestiges of the Great Cultural Revolution still exist in some places. The existence of these problems fully shows that it is still of practical significance to carry out education in Xizang in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and to further eliminate leftist influence.

Our aim in raising afresh the question of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution is to negate the leftist ideological and organizational methods and forms of struggle in vogue during the Great Cultural Revolution, and to be emancipated from the fetters of leftist thinking, so as to bring the thinking of party members and cadres in line with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to further enhance people's spontaneity in making success of all work in light of Xizang realities.

Conducting education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution and eliminating leftist influence requires that party members of all areas and units, especially the leading cadres, do this in conjunction with studying and implementing the spirit of the three central meetings. In study, we must closely link with the reality of work and thinking in our own unit and department and seriously sum up the experiences and lessons. We must set out the expressions of leftism and conduct appropriate analysis and criticism. We should discuss what work was done correctly and what incorrectly in the past, and what the experiences and lessons are. We should observe what leftist things have still not been eliminated and discuss how to clear them away in thinking and action, so as to distinguish between right and wrong, enhance understanding, and have a clear picture of our orientation.

The party committees at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of this work and do it in an earnest way. The propaganda carried out during the Great Cultural Revolution ran deep in the rural and pastoral areas. The work of eliminating leftist influence must also be done in great and thorough depth. This in fact is another effort in making up for the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion for truth. At present, our main effort on the ideological front is to eliminate leftist influence. At the same time, we must be vigilant against and oppose corrosion by capitalist, feudalist, and other decadent thinking, and resist and oppose bourgeois liberalization and the effects of the ideas of regarding money and the individual as higher than anything else. We must put the socialist legal system on a sounder basis, and deal blows at and levy legal sanctions against all criminal activities that seriously sabotage the socialist economic and social order and harm the people's interests. We must ban all ugly phenomena that seriously ruin the social mood, and ensure correct orientation and smooth development for our reforms and construction undertakings.

Xizang has great prospects for rapidly getting rich. Our future is infinitely beautiful. However, the tasks facing us are very arduous. Encouraged by the spirit of the enlarged regional CPC Committee Standing Committee meeting, we must strengthen unity, strengthen confidence, uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything, transform our work style, and firmly embrace the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people of Xizang. We must utter less empty talk, do more practical work, and pay attention to practical results. In this way we will certainly be able to make a success of all work this winter and next spring, create an excellent start for bringing about a new situation in work in 1986, and press forward the building of the two civilizations in Xizang to a new stage.

#### BANQEN ERDINI CONCLUDES XIZANG INSPECTION TOUR

HK280301 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, concluded his visit to Shannan Prefecture and left Zetang for Lhasa on the morning of 25 November. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress; Jiangcun Luobu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Deputy Director (Li Zuoming) of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee; and (Jiaya), living Buddha and great master Banqen's teacher of Buddhist classics, who accompanied NPC Vice Chairman Banqen and his party on their trip, also returned to Lhasa at the same time. On 23 November, Redi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a special trip to Zetang to visit NPC Vice Chairman Banqen.

From 20 to 25 November, NPC Vice Chairman Banqen inspected Nedong, Qusum, Zhanang, and Gonggar Counties in Shannan Prefecture, listened to the reports made by leaders of the prefecture and responsible comrades of the counties and districts, and held a forum attended by personages of various circles. During his tour of inspection, NPC Vice Chairman Banqen delivered important speeches on work in Shannan Prefecture. He demanded that under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee, all sectors seriously implement the series of instructions of the central authorities on Xizang work, further and thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, correct ideology and line, relax the economic policies, simultaneously develop many trades, invigorate the economy, develop production, and make the people in Shannan Prefecture rich as soon as possible. At the same time, he emphasized: It is necessary to strengthen nationality, religious, and united front work. He hoped that the cadres and workers would establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people in Xizang, not seek ease and comfort, and be steadfast in their work.



On the evening of 25 November at 2100, when NPC Vice Chairman Banqen and his party returned to Lhasa, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Redi, Duojuairang, Ba Sang, Mao Rubai, and Dan Zeng, deputy secretaries; Niu Ruizhou, Standing Committee member of the regional Advisory Commission; Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Buduoji, Langjie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Lhunzhub Tabkyai, and Samding Doje Pamo, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, and Jipu Pingcuocideng, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Zhang Shaocong), political commissar of the Xizang Military District; Zhang Fengjiao, deputy commander; Yang Shixi, deputy political commissar, Yangling Duoju, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Danzeng Jiacao, (Huokang Suolang Bianba), and (Gongbasa Tudeng Jizha), vice chairmen; and responsible comrades of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China, went to the place where NPC Vice Chairman Banqen was staying to welcome his return after inspection and to present him a hada. They congratulated NPC Vice Chairman Banqen on the success of his inspection. Comrades concerned, including Dainba Gyaincain, mayor of Lhasa City, went to Gonggar County to welcome them.

#### Urges Eliminating Leftism

HK290507 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] NPC Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan, who is currently inspecting and guiding work in Xizang, made an important speech to a gathering of cadres in Lhasa on 28 November. He pointed out: With the series of principles and policies laid down for Xizang by the CPC Central Committee, with the selfless support of the people of the whole country -- mainly Hans -- and with the strong regional CPC Committee uniting and leading the people of the region to work hard together, I believe that Xizang will certainly achieve new breakthroughs in work and enjoy great prospects. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua presided at the gathering. President were responsible persons of the region and Lhasa City including Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Duojuairang, Ba Sang, Mao Rubai, Jiangcun Luobu, Zhang Xiangming, Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Buduoji, and Lang Jie.

Vice Chairman Banqen spoke on four issues. He first said: Firmly implementing the series of special policies and flexible measures laid down by the central authorities for Xizang is the fundamental guarantee for developing production, increasing Xizang's self-generating economic vitality, eliminating poverty, and making the people rich as soon as possible. The key to implementing these policies and measures lies in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating leftist ideological influence, and correcting the ideological line.

During my recent inspection, I found that most of the masses were in high spirits. Although the problem of food and clothing has not been completely solved for a few people, generally speaking the masses' living standard shows a relatively big improvement compared with 1982. On the other hand, I also found that leftist thinking is very far from being eliminated among our cadres. This is expressed with particular prominence in implementing the party's policies on nationalities and religion, on the united front, and on intellectuals. Some stains always remain in implementing these policies. At the same time, it is also expressed in the teaching and use of the Tibetan language; practical measures are always lacking.

On encountering new situations and problems, certain comrades always first suspect the principles and policies instead of actively carrying out investigation and study and working to analyze and solve the problems. As a result, they do not know what to do when confronted with new situations and even adopt an attitude of retreating. When addressing the cadres and masses on this trip, I always spoke on the harm done by leftist ideological influence. According to the reports I heard, the masses and the great majority of cadres agreed with what I said on this issue.

The recent enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee first tackled the issue of further totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and correcting the ideological line. I hold that the meeting thus grasped the fundamentals and the vital points. It truly hit the nail on the head. This shows yet again that the new leadership core of the regional CPC Committee is of high quality. I sincerely hope that in implementing the spirit of the central meetings and the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, in persisting in reform, and in opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, everyone will truly succeed in proceeding from Xizang reality in everything and create a new situation in work in Xizang.

Vice Chairman Banqen then spoke on continually strengthening nationality unity as the basic guarantee for the victorious development of all our undertakings. He said: Xizang Xizang is a Tibetan nationality area, and there are also other fraternal nationalities here. It is therefore particularly important to continually strengthen nationality unity.

He said: Speaking of nationality unity in Xizang includes three aspects: unity between Tibetans and Hans; unity between Tibetans and other minority nationalities; and unity among the Tibetans. He said: As far as the Tibetans are concerned, they started to establish close ties with the Hans in the 6th century. In the course of 1,300 years of development, in the cause of working together to build a great, united motherland, they have relied on each other and shared weal and woe. After the peaceful liberation of Xizang, on the basis of the party's policy of equality and unity of nationalities, the unity of the Tibetans and Hans entered a brand-new historical stage and reached a new level in which neither can do without the other. This unity is the requirement of building the socialist motherland and also of the development and prosperity of the nationality.

He said: The Tibetans are a major nationality in Xizang, exercising regional autonomy. Hence the majority of leading cadres in the leading party and government organs and the professional departments are Tibetans. This requires that the Tibetan cadres and people spontaneously act according to the party's nationality policy, preserve and respect the equality rights of other minority nationalities in the region, and take the initiative to strengthen unity with them.

Third, firmly upholding the unity of the motherland is a long-term important task. Vice Chairman Banqen said: Xizang is an inseparable part of our great motherland. This is the inevitable consequence of the development of history. The history of the more than 30 years since the peaceful liberation have proven all the more that the people of Xizang can only find true happiness and the Tibetans can only develop and prosper when united within the great family of the motherland. We must preserve the unity of the motherland as we cherish our eyes and even be ready to sacrifice ourselves for this. We must clearly understand that pursuing the independence of Xizang means wrecking the future of the Tibetans and the fundamental interests of the people of Xizang.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Banqen spoke on bracing revolutionary spirit, working hard at one's post, and making greater contributions to building a united, rich, and civilized new socialist Xizang. He said: This is the arduous and glorious task set us by history. Everywhere I went I repeatedly stressed this issue. The current issue is that our cadres must brace their spirits and lead the masses to forge ahead. The great majority of our comrades are able to work hard at their posts and score achievements. There are also certain comrades who can only do a small amount of local work due to their low educational standard, paucity of work experience, narrow knowledge, and lack of ability and resolve to forge ahead. These comrades should brace their spirits and try to improve their cultural and knowledge levels, cultivating themselves into talented people suited to the needs of the four modernizations drive. In this respect, I hope that our Tibetan cadres will establish a national sense of self-respect and self-confidence, arouse their nationality feelings, study and work well, and catch up with the others.

#### XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS RALLY

HK291354 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 26 November, the Xizang Military District held a rally to sum up and commend border defense building for 3 years. Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and political commissar of Xizang Military District, attended the rally and spoke. He highly praised the achievements scored in Xizang border defense building over the past 3 years. He called on all PLA units of the whole district to continue to make efforts, to work hard, to build the big western gate of our motherland into an iron wall, and to render new merit for the people again.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, Duojicairang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and acting chairman of the regional people's government, presented a brocade banner to the rally and donated 50,000 yuan to strengthen border defense building.

On behalf of the Chengdu Military Region, (Liu Shiyu), deputy director of the Transport Department of the Logistics Department of the Chengdu Military Region, presented a brocade banner to the rally and read the congratulatory letter of the Chengdu Military Region.

(Gao Changjin), deputy commander of the Xizang Military District, made a summing-up report, entitled: "Take On a New Look After Fighting Bravely for 3 Years."

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Xizang Military District, including (Zhang Shaodong), Zhang Fengjiao, Yang Shixi, (Zhou Yangyu), Zhang Jinshan, and (Wang Shunhe); and former responsible comrades of the Xizang Military District, including Liu Yongkang and (Cui Jinxian).



HEILONGJIANG IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK280407 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee has called on the majority of prefectures and cities as well as the provincial-level units to completely solve the problems of intellectuals left over from history by the end of this year.

At the provincial meeting to exchange experiences in implementing the policy on intellectuals, which ended today, Comrade Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: The problems of intellectuals left over by history mainly include unresolved problems that cropped up during or before the Cultural Revolution, and should be solved in line with policy stipulations. The criteria for solving these left-over problems are: To thoroughly rehabilitate and correct frame-ups, false charges, and wrong sentences and not to leave things unfinished according to the policy stipulations. Intellectuals who can produce a fairly great impact on others and are better educated should be properly arranged with honorable positions or jobs within their capability. The sorted out materials and property confiscated during the Cultural Revolution should be returned to their owners if the property still exists. Cash compensation should be given according to stipulations if the property is missing or if we fail to find substantial evidence to redress their cases, we should do patient and meticulous ideological and political work so as to make them entirely free from worry. In the course of returning private houses that were appropriated by collectives, the occupying units or individuals should pay for the houses at a reasonable price if the houses cannot be returned. But this must be done with the approval of the owners.

Efforts should be made to make thorough restitution to those who were involved in the cases and to redress in a down-to-earth manner the grievances of those who have been discriminated against in attending schools, employment, and joining the party and the CYL because they are innocent family members or children of those involved in the frame-ups, false charges, or unjustified cases or of intellectuals who made mistakes or committed crimes. It is necessary to reinvestigate the new wrong sentences. Problems whereby intellectuals find it difficult to join the party, have not been employed to work in their fields of study or of their expertise, and have been living separately from their spouses should be basically solved.

Comrade Liu Chengguo stressed: All prefectures, cities and units, in the course of solving the problems of intellectuals left over by history, should strengthen their functional organs. The leaders should personally participate in the work, engage in less empty talk, do more solid work, and fulfill this work boldly and creatively.

Station Commentary

SK280536 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Commentary: "Promote the Spirit of Daring To Assume Full Responsibility While Handling Problems of Intellectuals Left Over by History"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, thanks to the efforts of CPC committees at all levels, our province has scored pronounced achievements in the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals. However, a small number of leftover problems have not been properly resolved. The problems of some intellectuals who have been employed in a work not in their fields of study or not of their expertise cry for immediate solution. These problems can be found in 14 prefectures and cities throughout the province and 39 provincial-level departments and bureaus. They are small in number but are fairly complicated. The provincial CPC Committee has called for completely solving the pending problems of the intellectuals by the end of this year.

It will not do to grasp the work by keeping to conventional ways of doing things, because time is pressing. This work requires the personal participation of the leaders of CPC committees at all levels. Functional organs should be strengthened and the functionaries should carry out the work boldly and creatively. Only by so doing can we make this work a success.

Most of the pending problems of the intellectuals left over by history are difficult ones. Solutions to some problems cannot be found in the present policies. The reasons for these pending problems are: First, some leading comrades lack the spirit of daring to assume full responsibility. They want to see what other people do before they start handling their own. Second, they lack a creative work style. They have delayed handling anything for which they cannot find a written document to go by. Actually, the documents of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee have put forward the principles for solving the problems. As long as we work boldly and creatively in the course of handling the leftover problems of intellectuals, we can make the persons happy and can win the approval of the masses, and the problems will not be left unresolved for a long time.

JILIN ECONOMIC CRIMINALS, GRAIN GRAFTER SENTENCED

SK300310 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 28 November, the Jilin City Intermediate People's Court held a rally to openly sentence serious economic criminals. Grafter (He Shudong), who was guilty of the most heinous crime, was sentenced to death. A key grain grafter in the province, (He) was a follower of (Ma Chaocheng), who was sentenced to death in Shulan County for the same crime.

As a responsible person for distributing grain coupons at the (Fake) grain storage in Shulan County from November 1983 to January 1985, (He Shudong) took advantage of his position and used various means to undertake grain corruption on 33 occasions. On the pretext of purchasing grain for the state, he purchased, at negotiated prices, 257,448 jin of grain that should have been stored in granaries, claiming that some units were storing grain on behalf of the state. He embezzled 62,164.81 yuan from grain purchases and giving higher prices to those peasants who sold above-quota grain to the state.

On 28 November, the Jilin City Intermediate People's Court also sentenced 11 economic criminals according to law. Most of these criminals were accountants, businessmen, managers, and personnel in charge of agricultural loans of industrial, commercial, and credit units.

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